The Bom[illegible]

No. 28,835—New Series.

BOMBAY:—W[illegible]

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
97 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The Steamer marked B only does not proceed beyond Brindisi.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

September 8th.	October 20th.
" 22nd.	November 3rd.
October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 16, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
20th Sept. 20th Oct. 17th Nov.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	G. Costanzo	2,000	500	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 22, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance, Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on 31st August, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 3rd September, at 10 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th September, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 1st Sept., at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H. P.
LOCKSLEY HALL	Collin	3843	550.

THIS Steamer WILL SAIL about 15th September. Her Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every care for the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ROUMANIA	3,387	W. S. Young	30th Aug.
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	17th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 22, 1892.

FOR SALE.

READY FOR SALE.

KUVALAY and AOJ APPAYYA DIKSHITA, with its Commentary, called RASIKARAIYANI, by the well-known GANGATHARA JAJEPEYR, edited with Ample Notes in Sanskrit, by Pandit R. Halasyanatha Sastriar. This most popular work on Rhetoric, with its rare Commentary, is brought out for the first time in Devenagari Characters in a neat and clear style of Printing, under the Patronage of the Distinguished Gentries of Southern India. As Sree la Sree Amba la vana Desikar of Ticunadu Thurai Atheenam. Price, Rs. 2-8.

Apply to the EDITOR, R. Halasyanatha Sastriar, Sanskrit Pundit, Native High School, Kumbakonum.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.

Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.
CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3, and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

PRIZE CUPS, GOB[illegible] TANKARDS,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, [illegible] an Extensive and Sp[illegible] been well selected and form [illegible]

SHOOTING, RACING, [illegible]
BADMINTON and [illegible]

GOBLETS, of the Finest Electro-Plate, Ric[illegible] ed and Chased, without Handles—

Height.	Capacity.	
8 inches, about	½ Pint	[illegible]
9 " "	1¼ "	[illegible]
11½ " "	3 Pints	[illegible]

GOBLETS, of the Finest [illegible] Plain, very suitable for Eng[illegible] The following are the most us[illegible] sizes—

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
7½ inches, about ⅝ Pint from	20	0	22	8
7½ " " ¾ " "	22	8	25	0
8 " " 1 " "	27	0	30	0
9 " " 1½ " "	29	0	33	8
10 " " 2 Pints "	34	0	38	0

PRIZE BOWLS.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Made in the best quality Electro-Plate, Gilt inside, Chased and Embossed, and Fluted Patterns with space for engraving Name, &c., mounted on Blackwood Stand—Diameter of Bowl 10 inches	135	0	150	0
Do. do. Diameter of Bowl, 11 inches, Queen Anne Pattern	150	0	168	0
The above can be imported in Solid Silver, Richly Chased and Engraved from	350	0	395	0
to	500	0	560	0

[illegible] a variety of [illegible]

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
[illegible] Pint from	75	0	85	0
[illegible] 2½ Pints "	94	0	105	0
" 6 " "	135	0	150	0
" 5 " "	100	0	112	0

MANX LOVING CUPS.

Very Handsome and Effective Prize Cups, made of the Finest Electro-Plate, Richly Gilt Inside, Three-Handled—

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
2 Pints, finished Plain Dull	45	0	50	0
2 " Plain Bright	45	0	50	0
4 " Dull	67	0	75	0
4 " Bright	75	0	85	0
6 " Bright	100	0	112	0

BEER TANKARDS, CUPS, &c.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Beer Tankards of the Finest Crystal with Electro-Plated Bands and Handle— 1 Pint size from	12	0	13	8
2 Pint " "	22	8	25	0
Beer Mugs, all Electro-Plate, Plain, Chased, or Engraved— 1 Pint size from	12	0	13	8
2 Pint " "	20	0	22	8
Golf Beer Mugs in Fine Electro-Plate, Richly Engraved and Chased with Golf Designs from	27	8	31	0
And a variety of others from	12	0	13	0
to	40	0	45	8

ENGLISH OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Three-Handled Manx Loving Cups, made from Selected English Oak, and Neatly Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Inscription—Capacity, 3 Pints from	60	0	6[illegible]	0
Oak Beer Beakers, Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield for Engraving	31	8	35	0
Oak Beer Tankards, Mounted in Electro-Plate, with Shield	31	8	35	0

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS,
COCKTAIL SHAKERS,
PICNIC COMPANIONS,
SPIRIT FLASKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
THE LAING, WHARTON, & DOWN,
CONSTRUCTION SYNDICATE,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, LONDON.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the above Firm is now in BOMBAY, and will be glad to submit estimates and particulars for the Lighting of Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, Churches, Palaces, Private Houses, etc., etc.

Particulars on application to Mr. PERCY MOSSOP, care of Messrs. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
EXTREMELY STYLISH.
RS. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.
NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS, RS. 13-8.
ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CLAUDIUS, ASH & SON'S
DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

WE hold large Stocks, and will forward Catalogues on Application.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GOOD AFTERNOON: Have you tried KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE?

Kind hearts, the gentle poet told
E'er yet the century grew old,
More precious are than coronets;
Perhaps; and there's no diadem fair
So precious as a Head of Hair.

He of whose thick luxuriant locks
Anacreon, amorous minstrel, told
In vain at his misfortune mocks—
Rejoicing, happy, free, and bold.

Daphne and Chloe, Mab and Kate,
On him their kindest looks bestow;
Unwounded by the shafts of Fate
Cheerful he meets all winds that blow.
Hyperion's self, Jove's front, Apollo's beauty rare
Enchant in vain without luxuriant hair.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, KEMP & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

"Keep your hair on!"
[Popular saying.]

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.
FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.

Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, 8 As.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OTARD DUPUY & Co.

THIS very OLD COGNAC HOUSE have ARRANGED to CONSIGN their well-known Brandies solely to our care in India. They are just now Shipping two qualities: V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac: the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per case of 1 doz. bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our Friends' Consignments, and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents, Rampart Row.

[illegible] Chronograph Watches [illegible] lowest, whilst the quality [illegible] of the Oldest Established Houses in [illegible] they are in a position to supply [illegible] compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a [illegible] Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

	Rs.
Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

"AT LOW PRICES."—DRESS SUITS.—Rs. 75. SUPERIOR
HIGH CLASS —VISITING SUITS.—Rs. 65. FIT AND
QUALITY. —LOUNGE SUITS.—Rs. 35. FINISH.
"SPECIALITE."—FOR RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

HOAR & CO., { CASH TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

RIDING BREECHES AND GAITERS.

	Rs. a.
WHIP CORD" BREECHES—	
Best make in various colours	23 0
BEDFORD CORD" BREECHES—	
Brown and Drab	23 0
ELASTIC WEB" BREECHES—	
Easy and Comfortable Wear	25 0
FINE CASSIMERE" BREECHES—	
White Cassimere for Racing	30 0
POLO" BREECHES—	
White Cotton or Linen Drill	6 to 14 0
Brown or White Moleskins	16 0
COTTON CORD" BREECHES—	
In Olive or Grey	16 0
GAITERS	8 to 11 8

THORPE & CO.,
BREECHES MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

[illegible] OF REMOVAL.

[illegible] of the above Company has [illegible] REMOVED to the [illegible] lately [illegible] August, 1892.

[illegible] HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. [illegible] of 1892.

[illegible] ....Plaintiff

vs.

[illegible] HARIRAM and others ....Defendants.

IN consequence of an Interim Order for [illegible] made by the High Court, the Sale of the Landed Property herein, which was fixed for the 31st August, 1892, has been POSTPONED *sine die*.—Dated this 30th day of August, 1892.

LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, AND BOWEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per each Share of Rs. 625, and Rs. 3 per each New Share of Rs. 125 for the half year ending 30th June, 1892, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1892, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 31st August, 1892.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 8th September, 1892, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th August, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of The AKOLA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

N. C. MACLEOD ....Official Liquidator.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of September, 1892, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to N. C. Macleod, Esquire, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his office, in the Court House and if so required by Notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. And Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1892, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon before the Judge in Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon such debts and claims.—Dated this 27th day of August, 1892.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for Official Liquidator.

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AGUILA D'ORO, Victorias	„	„	28
Do. Londres Eleg.	„	„	30
BELINDA, Reina Victoria	„	„	40
LA HOJA, Trabucos	„	50	5
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* Gold foil round each Cigar.

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			Rs.
PERFECTAS	Per Box of	100	6
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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

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BOMBAY STEAM [illegible]
SHEPHERD [illegible]

SEALED TENDERS will [illegible] the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on [illegible] 15th day of September, 1892, for [illegible] Building, No. 217 situated at Frere Road, to the [illegible]

2.—Form of contract, specification, &c., may be [illegible] Rs. 2 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3.—Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. [illegible]

4.—The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HAJEE ISMAIL HASSUM,
SHEPHERD & Co.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees [illegible] per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 20th August 1892 on production of share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after the 7th September 1892 on production of the share certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 20th August 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Tenders for the PURCHASE of any number out of 18 LOTS OF ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within two months from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 236 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1892.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 3 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings, and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 6 acres and 9¼ goontas or thereabouts, and are held under underleases from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company for 99 years out of which only about 13 years have expired, at the aggregate yearly rent of Rupees 424, and rent of well Rupees 161 yearly. The Machinery consists of 26,034 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 1 Enginee of 60 Nominal Horse Power, all by well known makers and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 559 OF 1891.

VUSSONJEE DAMODHUR and HURJIWAN VIRJI, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, in the City of Bombay, and carrying on business at Bombay, under the name of VIRJEE KHETSEY ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MIYA ADAM ABDOOL KADER, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, Timber Merchant, residing at Tank Bunder Road, in the City of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit, on the 26th day of January, 1892, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,827-6-3 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof until payment, and further simple interest thereon, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 18th day of February, 1892, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of Moosa Adam, the son, Bayabai, the daughter, and Khatizabai, the widow of the Defendant Miya Adam Abdool Kader, in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl, hereditaments and premises erected, built, and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 5 B and Ward No. 7791 (3) and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Fazeendary passage, on the west by the Godupdew Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Joshi Kalidas and partly by the ground of Fuzeendar, and on the south by the property of Ismail Patunker, and have been in the occupation of the Defendant and his tenants, situate, lying and being at Godupdew Road, on the East side thereof outside the Fort in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 260 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl, hereditaments, and premises, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Fuzundary ground, on the West by the Fuzundary passage, on the North by the property of Abdool Ryhiman, and on the South by the Fuzundary ground, and have been in the possession and occupation of the said Defendant, situate, lying, and being at Godupdew Road, on the East side thereof outside the Fort in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of Moosa Adam, the son, Bayabai, the daughter, and Khatizabai, the widow of the Defendant Miya Adam Abdool Kader, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

The properties firstly and secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 3-30 and 4 o'clock p.m., respectively on Wednesday, the 31st day of August 1892.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.—

(1). The alleged claim of Jamaludin vullud Suleman Khambay and of Adam vullud Jamaludin Khambay for Rupees 4,500 for principal, and Rupees 189-11-8 for interest, and further interest at 12 annas per cent. per mensem up to the time of payment, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 22nd September 1891.

(2). The claim of Vussonjee Damodhur for Rupees 2,217 for principal and interest under an indenture of mortgage, dated 8th August, 1890, made between Adam Abdool Kader Hakim and Thakur Callianji Damodhur, whereby the premises attached in this suit (subject to a Proviso for redemption) were assigned to the said Vussonji Damodhur, also a claim for further interest from the 22nd October 1891 on Rs. 2,000 up to the date of payment at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Moosa Adam, the son, Bayabai, the daughter, and Khatizabai the widow of the defendant Miya Adam Abdool Kader to the same, or to any interest therein.

Should the said Moosa Adam, the son, Bayabai, the daughter, and Khatizabai, the widow of the defendant Miya Adam Abdool Kader have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attornies for Plaintiffs.

NOTICES.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

MESSRS. S. J. TELLERY & Co.
Have much pleasure in announcing that their
Mr. S. J. TELLERY
Has been Appointed by the
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ON A
[illegible] LARGE SCALE,
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[illegible] BRANCH,
FROM
ALL PARTS OF INDIA,
ON THEIR
OWN ACCOUNT
AND AT THEIR
OWN EXPENSE.

They, therefore, invite Artisans, Manufacturers, and Dealers to make them offers of Consignments of Art-ware of the most superior Finish and Quality, fit for such an Occasion, before the end of OCTOBER NEXT, at the very latest.

Although they prefer to purchase
Outright all Goods
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MESSRS. TELLERY & Co.
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Notwithstanding, accept such Articles
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DELHI.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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NOTICE.

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As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.

Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED...	...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders	...£1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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POSITION IN LONDON,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£54
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	99
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	314
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80xd.
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales FireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	800
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	909	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	715
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	445
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640xd.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,025
ImperialCotton	900	500	509	..	395
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660xd.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,520
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	507½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100		980 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	135 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	455 138¾
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	475 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	92½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	472½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	605
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	127½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 26-4	
China Leaf	" 25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25-8	"
Do. do. new	" 25-4	"
Australia do.	" 25-14	
Bombay do.	" 25-14	
English Sovereigns	" 16-4	
Do. [illegible]	" 16-3	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	" 106-10	
Carolas Dollars	" 235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 223	"
Five-Francs	" 320	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Hingolee Press Company, 3-30 p.m.
Football, 5-15 p.m.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Roumania sailed yesterday for Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, on Thursday, the 1st proximo, at 10-30 a.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Roumania left the dock yesterday.

DEFECTIVE LIGHTING OF STREETS.—Twenty-four gas lamps on the Mahim Bazaar Road were blown out, at about 7 o'clock, on Monday night, and could not be re-lighted.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read :—"On some Ceremonies for Producing Rain" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, of Chupra, Behar.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Heera Ramjee, a fitter, in the service of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, was, on Monday afternoon, injured on board the s. s. Ponani, by the jib of one of the ship's cranes at No. 1 hatch, which was being lowered for repairs, striking him on the stomach. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—On Monday afternoon the porch of a house, in Agripada, fell in. A girl, named Putlee, about nine years old, was injured by the debris falling on her. Her left arm was factured, and the right one dislocated. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were attended to.—A portion of the eastern wall of the cookroom of the Clare Road Police Station also gave way on Monday evening.

FATAL FALL FROM A CART.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning, at De Lisle Road, on the body of Rutna Dhurma, about twenty-two years of age, a Municipal meat-van driver. The deceased was employed as a Municipal meat-van driver about four months back. As usual, about twenty-one meat-vans left the Bandora slaughter-house on Monday midnight for Bombay. The deceased had his van in the middle, and when the vans had reached De Lisle Road, opposite the G. I. P. Railway new Byculla station, Rutna accidentally fell down from his seat, and was run over by the cart. The other drivers stopped their vans and came to his assistance, but the deceased had his skull crushed and died on the spot. The jury recorded a verdict of death by an accidental fall from the cart.

CONCERT AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.—A concert held on Friday night, in aid of St. Mary's Church was most successful. It was opened by a pianoforte solo, by Miss Parker, which was very well rendered. The choir sang a glee in excellent time, Miss O. Tootill did very well in "Leonore." The duet, by Mr. R. C. Nixon and Mrs. C. Nixon, was most tastefully rendered, and much praise is due to Mr. R. C. Nixon for the finished style in which he sang, "The Landlord's Daughter." Mrs. Gawthorne's two songs were very sweetly sung, Mr. Wood sang in his usual good form, and Mr. Wilson gave "The Diver," with remarkable good taste. Miss Beniston's sweet voice showed to great advantage in her two pretty songs, and Messrs. Jeffreys, Parkinson, and Mellow added greatly to the evening's entertainment. Mr. Mordan also did well.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sloane, yesterday, charged one Showria Marian, aged 20, a Goanese, recently in the employ of Mr. B. W. Wilson, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, living at Bellasis Road, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a currency note for Rs. 10, belonging to his master. The complainant gave his servant, Marian, on the 15th instant, a currency note for Rs. 10 to get it cashed, but the accused absconded with the note, and could not be found. A report was then made to Constable Sloane, who on Saturday afternoon had the accused arrested in his house at Kamateepoora, when Rs. 7 were found in his possession, and when questioned for the balance, the accused admitted having spent it. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A CARPENTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Bhima Manjee was charged, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 290, from the house of Ramjee Bhima, living at Coombarwada. It appeared that the complainant and the accused are both carpenters, and worked at the same place. The accused was in the habit of visiting the complainant at his house. On the 30th of April last during the absence of the complainant from home, the accused entered his house, the doors of which were open, and forcing open a box, he stole the ornaments in question and absconded to Bhownugger. The complainant's wife, on her return home, found the ornaments missing from the box and began to cry, when several neighbours came and told her that they had seen the accused enter her room. The complainant, thereupon, suspected the accused of the theft, and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and brought him to Bombay. The police traced two of the stolen ornaments to the possession of the accused, while the third is still missing. The accused pleaded not guilty, and said that the ornaments belonged to him. He had kept them in a box, which he had left at the complainant's house, for safe custody. The Magistrate convicted the accused, on the evidence, and sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

OLD OFFENDERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield, placed Hassanally Abdoolally, Mahomedally Heptoola, and Nathoobhoy Ibraimjee, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first two accused with two several counts of theft of silver ornaments and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 431-14, the property of Essabhoy Abdool Rhyman, a dealer in stationery, and Bodull Peerbhoy, a dealer in hardware, living at Chuckla Street; and the third with receiving, concealing, and disposing of the stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. On the 16th instant the first complainant placed in a box some ornaments and wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 363-10, and went to his shop, locking the doors behind him. On his return home he found the doors open, his box forced open, and its contents missing; while other articles were scattered about on the floor. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who on enquiry arrested the first two accused on the 20th inst. In consequence of a statement made by the accused, the police proceeded to the third accused's house from where they recovered a portion of the stolen property. Subsequently the police arrested the third accused. It was ultimately ascertained that the three accused were wanted on a charge of theft of property, valued at Rs. 68-4, belonging to the second complainant. All the accused pleaded guilty. The first two accused being old offenders were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, while the third accused was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of this company was held in the offices of the company in 72, Apollo Street, yesterday afternoon, when the following directors' report was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1892. The crop in the Khamgaum circle has not been so large as its two predecessors, and an unusually large quantity of the cotton marketed at Khangaum this season has been carried to Sheagaum for pressing, leaving 48,747 bales for Khangaum presses, against 71,029 bales in 1890-1891 and 75,330 bales in 1889-1890. The working of all presses at Khangaum was naturally affected by this important decrease, and this company only pressed 10,141 bales against 20,722 bales last year. Although the company's factory pressed less than half the quantity of the year before, the accounts show a balance of Rs. 12,206-5-10 to credit of profit against Rs. 17,118-8-7 last year. Your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 40 per share or 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital to be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 206-5-10.

On the motion of Mr. E. Morris, seconded by Mr. Chubildas Lallubhoy, the directors' report and the accounts were adopted.

Resolutions were also passed declaring a dividend of 8 per cent. or Rs. 40 per share on the paid-up capital; re-electing Mr. Gokuldas Dowlutram as a director, and confirming the appointment of Mr. E. Muller as a director; and the re-appointment of Mr. Fardunji Ardaseer Cursetji as auditor for the ensuing year.

The customary vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

APPEAL AGAINST THE ACQUITTAL OF MRS. SOUTHWELL PIPER.

IMPERATRIX VS. SARAH THERESA SOUTHWELL PIPER.

THIS was an appeal by the complainant, Mr. G. R. Neill, from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, acquitting and discharging the accused, praying the court to send for and examine the record in the case, and to set aside the magistrate's order. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the appellant.

The petition of appeal, after referring at considerable length to the circumstances of the case which came out in the evidence before the magistrate, stated with regard to the contents of the hamper, that petitioner instructed his solicitors to tender evidence in respect of all the articles before the magistrate, and then to leave it to him to frame such charge or charges in respect of such offences as might be selected, thus following the procedure provided by Sections 234 and 235 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The magistrate refused to allow petitioner's solicitor to adduce evidence regarding more than 15 of the articles (several of which were taken or stolen on the same day) in contravention of Section 252 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Petitioner submitted that the magistrate erred in thus refusing to allow the prosecution to give evidence in support of all the accusations made against the accused, and that this court had seriously prejudiced the case for the prosecution. It was important to show that the very nature, number and value of the articles stolen was inconsistent with the defence set up, namely, that by mistake they were not entered in the books of the company. Petitioner gave formal evidence in support of the prosecution to the effect that the name of the articles which the accused was charged with stealing were entered in the company's books. He produced the books in support of his statement, but gave no further evidence, as apart from the books and the information of third parties on which he acted, he neither had, nor professed to have, any personal knowledge relating in the subject matters of the accusations. Notwithstanding that the petitioner's character could not in any way affect the opinion of the court as to his credibility on the matter to which he had testified (as the books were produced in court to speak for themselves) the magistrate allowed the solicitor for the defence to cross-examine the petitioner at great length as to his former dealings and transactions, and allowed the most injurious allegations to be made to his prejudice. Petitioner submitted that the long cross-examination and re-examination were in contravention of Section 148 of the Evidence Act, and that the prosecution had been seriously prejudiced thereby, because the magistrate believed and acted upon the statement of the accused in preference to the petitioner's sworn evidence, supported by the books themselves. The actual facts to which the petitioner deposed were not challenged by the defence. The evident, if not avowed object of the cross-examination was to show that petitioner had been actuated by improper or malicious motives in instituting the prosecution, and that he, as a person of dubious character, ought not to have assumed the rôle of informant against the accused. The magistrate erred in allowing the cross-examination for such purpose and reasons, and he ought to have been guided by the dictum of the High Court in Ganesh Narayen Sathe, I. L. R. 13 Bom., para. 598. On the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, the magistrate came to the conclusion that there was a case made out against the accused which required an answer, and he accordingly proceeded to examine the accused. He put a question to the accused, upon which she handed in a long document as her answer. This document was written on six or seven sheets of "brief-paper." The solicitor for the prosecution objected that this was not the course provided for the examination of an accused person; but the magistrate overruled the objection. The magistrate dictated to his clerk the contents of the document, and the accused signed the copy so dictated. The magistrate erred in thus recording the examination of the accused; and such a document, so prepared, was illegally treated as the examination of the accused. It was in fact a special plea carefully prepared by a professional man, and not an examination of an accused person at all. When the dictated copy had been signed, and marks put in the books against the entries referred to in the accused's statement, the court adjourned, and after an absence of less than an hour, the magistrate returned and instantly began reading his decision. It was a written judgment, which occupied a column of small closely printed type. It was a matter of physical impossibility for the magistrate to have copied, much less composed, so long a judgment written in one hour. Petitioner was therefore forced to the conclusion that the magistrate arrived at his finding solely on the unsupported and untested allegations prepared for the accused by her solicitor; that the magistrate had written his judgment before coming into court and without reference to the books. Petitioner submitted that this procedure of the magistrate was wrong, that it materially prejudiced the case for the prosecution and contributed to the failure of justice which had occurred for the following reasons :—(a) As a matter of fact the entries which were marked in the books by the accused's solicitor were not what the accused in the written statement represented them to be. If the magistrate had received this evidence in the open court, it would have been made clear that the allegations of the accused in the written statement were absolutely untrue. (b) If the magistrate had allowed the prosecution to sum up the case, he would have had no option but to put the accused on her trial at the Sessions. He had by his course prevented this, and overlooked most of the following facts, which were either admitted or proved :—1. The goods were found under a search warrant. 2. They were found locked up in the house of another person. 3. They were placed where they were found by the accused. 4. The accused was the responsible manager of Southwell and Austin, Limited, and as such it was her duty to see that all goods sent or taken out of the shop were duly entered in the books, especially so in the case of goods taken by herself. 5. The fact that the articles taken by the accused were not entered in her account or paid for, raised a strong presumption that they were taken with a dishonest intention. 6. The employes, including Miss Moore, who gave evidence were subject to the accused's control. 7. It had been proved that the goods belonged to Southwell and Austin; in fact a large quantity bore the marks of the firm, while from others the marks had been removed. 8. The goods were not paid for, and it was not alleged they were. 9. They were not entered in the company's books, and and it was not alleged they were, with the exception of three entries, which did not relate to the particular articles in question. 10. The goods consisted of a large quantity of very valuable dress materials sufficient to make up many dresses. The only reply of the accused to all these facts was that her subordinate, Miss Moore, was responsible for not entering the goods to her debit; that three of them were entered, (but this the books showed to be untrue;) and that two others came to her possession from shops other than Southwell and Austin. There was no evidence to support the magistrate's assumption that it was the duty of Miss Moore to see that all articles served by her to the accused were entered or debited to her account. Petitioner submitted in conclusion that the magistrate had erred (a) in refusing to receive evidence as to all the goods stolen; (b) in receiving a written statement prepared for the accused by her solicitor, instead of examining her as provided by the code; (c) in receiving the evidence as to the books in his own private room in the absence of the parties, and so preventing any explanation as to the entries; and (d) in not affording the solicitor for the prosecution an opportunity to sum up the case, or to address the court on the question whether a charge should be framed against the accused. There was on the evidence, as it stood, a strong, uncontradicted, *prima facie* case against the accused; and by reason of the improper rejection of evidence, the failure to appreciate the evidence adduced, the irrelevant, prejudicial cross-examination of the petitioner, and the material irregularities set forth there has been a miscarriage of justice in the case. Petitioner further submitted that, inasmuch as the magistrate had formed and expressed a very decided opinion on the merits of the case, any further enquiry the High Court may order should not be held by the same magistrate.

Their Lordships ordered the record and proceedings in the case to be called for, with such explanation as the magistrate thinks it desirable to give as to the limitation of the evidence to the fifteen articles. Order was to issue to the magistrate to detain the exhibits in the case and all articles seized by the police till the disposal of the appeal.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FREE CURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
5-45 p.m.—Pre-Communion Service.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculair pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DARING BURGLARS.

BEFORE Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged three Parsee lads, named Merwanjee Jeevanjee, aged 25, a cook; Bomanjee Byramjee, aged 23; and Dinshaw Jeevanjee, aged 27, a fitter, all of them living at Kamateepoora, the first two with house-breaking by night and theft of six silver studs, a gold ring, eight pieces of gold embroidery, a silver snuff box, some currency notes and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 225, belonging to their aunt Heerabai Framji Dorabji, residing at Khetwadi, and the third accused, who was the brother of the first accused, Merwanjee, on a charge of dishonestly receiving a portion of the stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The first accused Merwanjee was also charged with stealing two gold watches, three books, four gold spectacles, and a copper pot, valued at Rs. 356, belonging to his mistress Bai Peerozbai, widow of the late Dhunjibhoy Dossabhoy Mama, residing at Foras Road, while his brother Dinshaw, the third accused, was charged with receiving and dishonestly disposing of the stolen articles.

Mr. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the third accused, the other two being undefended.

From the evidence it transpired that all the three accused were brought up and looked after from their infancy by their aunt Heerabai, and they were kept in her house. The first two accused misbehaved themselves, and on three different occasions committed thefts at her house. Heerabai, thereupon, turned them out of her house about three years ago. About the middle of June last, the two accused Merwanjee and Bomanjee went to the shops of two Boras dealing in locks and keys, and bought some false keys from them. On the 8th ultimo, Merwanjee got an employment as a cook to the second prosecutrix, Peerozbai, and on the 10th of the same month, during the absence of his mistress from home, opened a drawer of a cupboard in her room by means of one of the duplicate keys, and stole four gold spectacles on the 12th, and the 19th ultimo he stole from his mistress's room two gold watches, three books, and a copper pot, the whole property, collectively valued at Rs. 356, and made off. He then gave one of the watches to his brother Dinshaw, and asked him to get a loan of Rs. 30 on it as he was sick, while he broke the other watch and sold the gold and the machinery to a Bori, at Mombadevi, for Rs. 14. Dinshaw took the watch to a Marwaree, named Poona, and pledged it to him for Rs. 30, which he handed over to the first accused, his brother Merwanjee. On the night of the 11th instant the first prosecutrix, Heerabai, locked her house as usual, and went to sleep. About midnight the two accused, Merwanjee and Bomanjee, came to her house at Khetwady, bringing with them a bunch of duplicate keys, and finding every one asleep, they went to the back of the house, when Merwanjee opened the lock. He then entered the house and opened a box by means of one of the keys, and made off with the above-named articles. Fortunately the thieving nephews lost sight of a bundle of currency notes, valued at Rs. 2,400, which was on a higher shelf in the same cupboard. He then paid Bomanjee Rs. 30 as his share, and Rs. 10 to his brother Dinshaw in liquidation of some old debt, and the silver studs. Out of the balance the first accused bought some silk wearing apparel for a mistress and also some pots and pans. He gave Rs. 50 to another Mahomedan woman, named Mariam, for safe custody, and kept the balance with him. The next day a report of burglary was made to the police, who upon enquiry, arrested the first two accused in their respective rooms at Kamateepoora, and subsequently recovered the major portion of the stolen property. Inspector Nelmes on getting further information arrested the third accused Dinshaw in the iron foundary of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, where he had been employed as a fitter. He after some hesitation handed over the two currency notes for Rs. 5 each, and also the silver studs, and then pointed out the Marwaree to whom he had pledged the gold watch.

Mr. Davar on behalf of the third accused Dinshaw argued that he was a respectable man, and had nothing to do with the theft.

His Worship, in convicting the three accused, said that from Merwanjee's own admission, and that of Bomanjee, there was no doubt that they did commit the theft from the house of their natural guardian, Heerabai, who brought them up from their infancy. As to the third accused the Magistrate was of opinion that Dinshaw must have known that the watch his brother gave him, was stolen, as he had been helping him in his difficulties. Moreover, his brother being a cook in a Parsee family could not have possibly got the watch from a friend. As Dinshaw seemed to be a respectable man, and had a certificate of good character, the Magistrate under those circumstances dealt with him leniently and fined him Rs. 100. The first accused Merwanjee was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' imprisonment, with hard labour; while the second, Bomanjee, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held last evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, when there was a fair attendance of members of the Faculty. In the absence of the Dean of the Faculty, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Principal Oxenham was called to the Dean's chair. The business before the meeting was the election of a Syndic in Arts for the rest of the current year in the place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., who has resigned. There were three candidates proposed for the vacant office, namely, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, M.D., Mr. Dosabhoy Nusserwanjee Wadia, M.A., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Wadia having obtained the smallest number of votes in the first ballot, which took place for all the three candidates, his name was eliminated. Another ballot then took place between Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Justice Candy, with the result that the former was declared elected a Syndic by a majority of six votes.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground between the Rovers and the Royal Naval Athletic Club Football team. The kick-off will be at 5-15 prompt.

ROVERS.		R. N.
C W Lauder	Goal	J Ansel
L Crowley J Rodger	Backs	C Knox B Larcombe
W H Jackson A J Brandon G W Claridge	Half-backs	C Pennie G Rose J Sullivan
A P Gambrill J J Welch P W Wynn T Reid Engel	Forwards.	C Braybrooke G Overstone C Overstone C Cooper J W Bedford

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending August 20, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	30,539	24,670	5,869	..	...	1,394
Goods	35,211	26,744	8,467	...	...	4,174
Other earnings	3,691	2,467	1,224	..	5,189	...
Weekly total	69,441	53,881	15,560	...	..	..
Aggregate	4,67,270	4,67,649	..	..	...	379

ABOUT 300 organ-grinders arrive in London every June from Italy, and leave again in October.

IT is said that there is in England at the present time a bachelor who has turned his drawing-room into a hen-run.

AN effort is being made to obtain an abolition of the rule which compels the wearing of dress coats in the boxes and stalls of the Royal Opera.

AN electric light bath has been invented, which is said to have the same health-giving influence as the sun, even to browning the skins of the patients.

GUIRAUD, the French composer, who died the other day, never opened letters sent to him. Two thousand unopened missives were found in a garret in his house.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—John Frederick Fido, Superintendent in Her Imperial Majesty's Mint, Bombay, for "reducing the weight of pull in starting Tram Cars;" Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer and Tea Planter, Sagmootea, Nowgong, Assam, for "cultivating the ground between rows of plants, especially between tea plants or bushes, and currant, gooseberry, and such like plants." Montfort Chamney, Tea Planter, Nowgong, Assam, for "the Disintegrating, sifting, and oxygenising of tea leaf, after the process known in tea manufacture as Rolling;" Beaumont Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer, of No. 1, Wood Street, Calcutta, for "an improved Refuse and Excrement Incinerator." William Banks Gwyther, an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Bengal, residing at No. 3, Church Lane, Calcutta, for "constructing ventilated roofs and floors." William Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins, both of 41, Hale Street, Lake Road, Landport, Portsmouth, County of Hants, England, Mechanicians, for "Improvements in and relating to means for generating fluid pressure for motive power and other purposes." John Rickie, District Locomotive Superintendent, Frontier Section of the North Western Railway, Quetta, for Improvement in Compound Engines." Sergeant James Kelly, of the Government Railway Police, Howrah, for "Cleaning Tram Car Rails." The Edison United Phonograph Company, Limited, of New Jersey, United States of America, for "Improvements in Phonographs." Surther Maschinenfabrick Vormals H. Hammerschmidt, of Surth, near Cologne on the Rhine, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, for an "Improved Process for producing pure Carbonic Acid Gass." Carl August Riedig of Konigstrasse Chemnitz, Merchant in the Kingdom of Saxony and German Empire, for Improvements in all kinds of boots, shoes, slippers etc., of whatsoever material. Bruce Green, of No. 57, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for "Improvements in or connected with coinfreed or coin-operated sight-testing apparatus.'

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.—Charles Robert Clarke Tichborne, Ph. D., F.I.C., of 15, North Great George's Street, Dublin, Alfred Edward Darley, of Ardee Street, Brewery, Dublin, Brewer, Marmaduke Francis Purcell, B. L. F. C. S. Assoc., Inst. C.E.I., of 71, Harcourt Street, Dublin, and Samuel Geoghegan, of St. James'Gate Brewery, Dublin, Civil Engineer, for "method of and appliances for the collection and utilization of the carbonic acid and other products given of during the process of all fermentations." (Filed 9th August, 1892.) Frederick Josiah Jones, of 61, Goldington Road, Bedford, in the County of Bedford, Engineer, for "Improvements in the production of coke for Foundry and other purposes." (Filed 11th August, 1892.) Albert Abegg, Manufacturer, residing at Zurich in Switzerland, for "Improvements in Picking Bandfastenings for Looms." (Filed 8th August, 1892.) Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent of the Town of Calcutta, for "a vessel for holding or storing fluids under air pressure which can be applied to various useful purposes." (Filed 2nd August, 1892.) John Issac Thornycroft, Engineer, of Church Wharf, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, England, for "Improvements in propelling and steering apparatus for ships or vessels." (Filed 5th August, 1892). Samuel Robert Baildon, of 1, Whitefriars Street and James Kershaw of 97, Wood Street, both in the City of London, England, Gentlemen, "Improvements in Punkah-motors. (Filed 4th June 1892.) Henry James Stuart Brown, of Egremont, Cambuslang, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Commercial Traveller, for improvements in and relating to Metallic and Composite Boxes, Tanks, and the like, and in securing lids or covers thereto." (Filed 11th August, 1892); William Marriott, of Melton, Constable, Norfolk, England, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for "Improvements in springs chiefly designed for use in railway vehicles." (Filed 8th August, 1892.) Selby Jackson, Head Signaller, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, for "Selby Jackson's sealing-wax for the use of Post Offices in closing bags in particular and the public in general." (Filed 11th August, 1892.)

The fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions or the periods shown against each :—Carl Haggenmacher, Mill Director of Budapest, Hungary, for improved method and apparatus for sifting, bolting, sorting, grading, or separating meal middlings and other like pulverulent or granular materials or produce. (From 16th May 1894 to 15th May 1897); James Samuel Burroughes, of the Firm of Burroughes and Watts, of Soho Square, London, in the County of Middlesex, and Kingdom of England, Billiard Table Manufacturer, for improvements in the construction of billiard tables. (From 22nd September 1892 to 21st September 1893.; Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Lake County State of Illinois, United States of America Professor of Physics, for Art of Telegraphy and Telautograph apparatus. (From 3rd November 1892 to 2nd November 1893.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Da Capo, 293 tons, Captain G Velthaus, will sail to-day for Port Natal, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr J D Gabriel as cabin and 70 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C T ice, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo, one Hospital Assistant and 77 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain W S Young, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Tretheway, Captain Reynolds, Captain Rankin, Lieut and Mrs Tilley and child, Sergt-Major Murray, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Murray and two boys, Mr. Hand and Mr. Charlos.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Safari	892	Asthausen	G	F Heyer & Co
H M I M S Magdala	...	......	H J	Government
S.S. Somali	...	Francis	L	V Ebrahim
„ Neera	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Wistow Hall	2238	Barclay	M	E Bates & Co
„ Poonani	...	Nacoda	O	Shepherd & Co
„ Zulu	1787	Dunn	P	F Muir & Co
„ Kaveri		Nacoda	30 tons crane	Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Roumania	2207	Young	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Venetia	1609	Creery	5	P & O Co
„ Achille	1216	Costanzo	7	J Janni
„ Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	12	E Bates & Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co
„ Methley Hall	2182	Buck	17	E Bates & Co

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Roumania (s)	Young	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Da Capo, Velthaus, for Port Natal.
Steamer Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Oriental, for Jedda, &c.
„ Fultala, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
25	Argus s	Johnson	Singapur, Aug 18.
	Maharaja s	Sandelands	Rangoon, Aug 19.
	Nevasa s	Macfadyen	Cochin, Aug 16.

DEPARTURES.

August 25.—Steamers Goa and Katoria.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended August 20, 1892, on 481 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	69,000	47,000	4,000	1,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	149	102	9	260
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	4,68,694	5,18,547	34,070	10,21,311
Total for 7 weeks.	5,37,694	5,65,547	38,070	11,41,311
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	76,537	99,214	1,430	1,77,181
Per mile of Ry do.	166	215	3	384
Total to corresponding date do.	4,85,387	6,51,763	29,921	11,67,071

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 57,181
Do. to date .... " 25,760

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 30.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lulu s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7,999 cwts rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 100 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—2,001 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achille s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Roumania s—540 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 9,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Idar s—7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts fennelseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Commander s—2,062 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—36 cases opium, The P and O Co; 1,700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 211 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 25 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 175 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 179 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram and Co; 275 bales twist, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 200 bales, twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'de.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	80	81	67	07	65	40	62	94
Tuesday, August 30	1	70	3	51	3	31	4	20
Total	82	51	70	58	68	71	67	
Total fall to 30th August 1891	73	91	58	46	58	12	54	13
Total fall to 30th August 1890	67	93	70	99	69	51	56	77

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF AUGUST, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st August to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st August to date
Delhi	29·680	W	2	90·0	80·1	83	0·08	20·38	−1·01
Agra	29·679	N W	2	88·5	78·4	86	...	15·36	−6·92
Cawnpore	29·683	N	2	86·5	76·1	96	1·41	28·38	...
Allahabad	29·664	E	3	91·9	78·7	90	0·01	28·50	+2·25
Jhansi	29·673	Calm	1	89·0	77·2	92	0·30	32·15	+1·80
Jacobabad	29·630	E S E	5	102·5	82·1	78	...	4·11	+1·29
Karachi	29·673	W W	16	88·9	78·7	77	...	11·51	+5·96
Jeypore	29·708	N N W	2	93·1	74·5	83	...	39·58	...
Ajmere	29·703	W	3	90·2	76·6	78	...	12·85	−5·45
Deesa	29·695	N W	5	91·8	78·7	79	...	23·27	+1·90
Bhuj	29·682	W	15	93·5	75·9	85	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·710	N W	7	86·9	75·2	93	...	17·59	−6·77
Veraval	29·710	Calm	10	81·0	76·8	91	0·36	7·48	...
Neemuch	29·706	W	5	87·3	74·1	84	0·02	22·0	−2·27
Indore	29·707	N W	1	87·0	73·1	94	0·25	19·42	−4·15
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·677	Calm	1	88·9	75·6	84	...	42·26	−2·34
Hoshangabad	29·695	S	3	88·8	76·7	93	0·03	40·59	−0·85
Khandwa	...	W	4	87·2	76·8	98	0·04	27·12	+5·13
Raipur	29·652	W S W	3	89·0	75·6	86	0·12	35·78	−3·51
Nagpur	29·677	Calm.	2	89·8	76·4	86	0·02	26·57	−7·88
Amraoti	29·706	W	5	84·9	72·8	93	0·45	29·49	+4·69
Akola	29·716	N W	9	89·5	73·7	91	0·59	30·01	+6·44
Surat	29·725	N W	F	85·0	76·0	95	0·33	41·72	+8·82
Malegaon	29·749	W S W	7	84·4	72·6	86	...	17·59	+3·23
Bombay	29·778	W	11	78·5	74·2	97	4·07	67·81	+6·82
Poona	29·788	W	11	77·6	69·9	88	0·11	22·80	+8·49
Sholapur	29·792	W S W	8	82·3	70·2	88	0·85	15·71	−1·97
Ratnagiri	29·881	N W	8	78·2	72·9	97	7·34	117·66	+29·18
Belgaum	29·831	W S W	1	71·3	66·3	97	0·9	33·08	+2·41
Goa	29·847	S W	11	79·1	73·4	95	1·69	109·99	...
Karwar	29·847	N	2	78·1	71·8	92	2·65	107·41	+7·38
Mangalore	29·889	W S W	1	77·8	72·4	93	0·58	97·76	+3·36
Calicut	29·897	Calm	5	81·2	73·1	94	0·53	95·21	+16·49
Cochin	29·918	W	M	81·2	73·7	84	0·03	78·47	+12·58
Bangalore	29·893	W S W	5	78·2	65·0	90	0·03	15·90	+2·65
Secunderabad	29·741	W N W	11	84·1	70·4	88	0·99	27·65	+8·91
Masuliptm.	29·7·0	W N W	10	86·0	75·1	91	0·01	25·76	+8·10
Bellary	29·825	Calm	8	78·9	70·0	86	1·03	12·98	+7·10
Cuddapah	29·809	W N W	...	87·0	73·8	88	0·02	26·27	+14·42
Madras	29·798	W	6	85·2	77·1	81	...	22·25	+11·16
Coimbatore	29·852	S W	4	85·4	69·8	91	...	4·96	+0·82
Trichinopoly	29·839	S	8	95·0	77·8	63	...	13·24	+6·10
Negapatam	29·827	W	4	91·0	77·2	72	0·07	9·38	+2·12
Colombo	29·915	S W	9	81·5	77·0	76	..	9·67	−9·81

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. — 4·14 (65·04); E. G. H. — 3·31 (68·63); G. T. H. — 3·51 (67·78); C. P. — 4·07 (67·81).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight local fall at Jubbulpore, the barometer has risen everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, Gujarat and locally at Surat, and moderate or slight in other places. The general distribution remains unaltered, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad, southerly at Hoshangabad and Trichinopoly and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other districts. The force has been moderate to fresh at Bhuj, Bombay, Secunderabad and Masulipatam and Goa reports a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Secunderrbad and 22 at Bhuj and Bombay. The maximum and minimum temperature variations are small and irregular in all districts except at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and locally at Mangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras, where the maximum temperature is from 4° to 12° blow the mean. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. The air is very damp all over the country except in Sind, Rajputana, a portion of Gujarat and the Madras Presidency, where it it is relatively dry. The skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (7·34"), Bombay (4·07) and Karwar (2·65), between one and two inches at Cawnpore, Goa and Bellary, and light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Secunderabad. Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum, Sholapur, Surat, Indore, Akola, Poona, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jhansi, Neemuch, Veraval and Delhi. Abnormals indicate a small depression in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad and Masulipatam and the weather is likely to become squally and unsettled there. The monsoon gradient on the whole of the West Coast, from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay, is one and a-half times steeper than is usual at this season, and conditions continue to be very favourable for more rain on and off that Coast, more particularly between Ratnagiri and Karwar, where more or less heavy rain is probable. In all other districts, except Sind, Rajputana, a considerable portion of Gujarat, and a small portion of the Madras Presidency, the meteorological conditions promise rain in light or moderate showers.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

The barometer has fallen in Bengal and Burma and risen elsewhere, briskly in Sind, Rajputana, and Gujerat. A depression, which has been developing off the Circars Coast, is now drifting northward towards the head of the bay, otherwise conditions are little changed. Gradients are steep over the bay and winds are cyclonic to the north of the bay and Bengal, westerly over the Peninsula, and variable in central parts of the country and North-West India; the force being fresh over the West Coast and light elsewhere. Temperature has risen except in parts of Bengal, Burma, and at the head of the Peninsula. The mean temperature is low in the Peninsula, and about normal elsewhere. Very little and scattered rain has fallen in northern India, but the fall has been general in Burma, the Peninsula, and the Central Provinces. The amounts were large on the West Coast. The rainfall is likely to increase in Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 29th August, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·675
Temperature of the Air	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·945
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	78·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·6
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WNW
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	388
Fall of Rain	4·20
Total fall during month	29·87
" " year	67·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th Aug.	1·06

* From midnight to midnight.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SATTAD DONGREE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bundallbhoy Somjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gowroobai, widow of Ludgoo alias Nagoo Dhurma Nakhwa, and Narayen Ludgoo alias Nagoo Nakhwa, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of December, 1891, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazundaree ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Doongree Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Fazundar under No. 20, and assessed under (B) Ward No. 1251 and Street Nos 62 and 64, and bounded on the east by the Doongree Street, on the west by the house of Antone Dhondoo, on the north by the house of Boodia Rama and on the south by the house of Parsee Furdoonjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd September, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chukla Street, Furniture Bazar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Jaffer Valjee, dissolving partnership, consisting 6 to 30 light chandeliers, argand lamps, wall-shades, velvet wall brackets with fairy lamps, panorama balls, platedware, Brussels carpets, silk lined drawing room sofas and chairs, almirahs, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE of VALUABLE PROPERTY at Bhendy Bazaar and vacant land at Shaik Buddon Commandant Street.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of May, 1891, and made between Ghanchi Ismail Umar and Nanbai, his wife of the one part and Bala Bapoo Valinker Naiken and Kessav Bala Valinker Naikin of the other part, and under the instructions of the said Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on Saturday, the 3rd proximo, at 4 P.M., the property described as follows, viz :—

PARTICULARS OF SALE :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 1657, New No. 8782, old Survey No. 2245, and new Survey No. 2-3705, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 75, and now under Street No. 668 to 672 and Ward No. 2259 containing by admeasurement 806-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, on or towards the West by the vacant ground of the said mortgagors hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the house of Pestonjee Hormusjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Chandbai, widow of Mohamed Adam.

And Secondly.—All that piece of vacant land admeasuring 111 1-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1666, New No. 8795, old Survey No. 2259, and new survey No. 3705 and the premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sheik Buddon Commandant Street, on the East side thereof in the Registration District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of the said mortgagees hereinbefore firstly described, on the West by the Sheik Buddon Commandant Street, on the North formerly by the vacant ground of Bai Ashoobibi, widow of Goolam Hoosein Bumooji and now of Pestonjee Pastakya, and on the South formerly by the house of Mahomed Hoossain Haveldar, and now of Haji Shaikh Abdoolla, being the hereditaments and premises comprised in the said indenture of mortgage. The title to the above premises will only be such as the mortgagees are able to give. Further particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneers.

SALE OF TILES.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

About 100,000 French pattern tiles.

About 10,000 Marseilles pattern tiles in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 31, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPARTMENT, WARI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings.

Also on account and risk of the Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, or whom it may concern—

6 hogsheads of ale, ex-Belgaum, to Wari Bunder, under invoice No. 148, marked "252."

Also on account and risk of the concerned, sender Edward Jones and Co., and consignee A. H. Storey E. J., Wari Bunder to Secunderabad.

1 package closs polished and 1 package grey stone.

AUCTION SALE OF PERSIAN WINE, SPIRITS, STORES, GLASS SHEET, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the corner of Kalian Street and Frere Road, on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of spirit, gin, wine, champagne, stores, provision, glass sheet, and sundries.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office.

A quantity of intestate property.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd September next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14·2, 7 years old, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand strong-built palanquin office shigram.

1 victoria with removeable coach box.

1 handsome strong Iron grey Australian horse, aged, quiet to ride and drive.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. C. R. HAWKINS, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd prox., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Parel, Sopari Baug Road, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, oleographs and pictures, one electric machine, complete with chemicals, a large size telescope by "John Browning" on stand, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., one camera with lens and a lot of photographic kits and chemicals, a large size magic lantern, complete, a handsome strong-built landau in very good condition, with a powerful flea-bitten grey Australian horse and harness, English gentleman hunting saddle, valuable books, one large size cooking stove, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE UNITED SERVICE STORES COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 285 of 1892 (The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Limited, vs. John Edward Kees), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of the above company, consisting of provision, stores, wines, liquors, shop-furniture, show cases, bycicles, perfumery, cupboards, shelves, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, of the MAHARANI ICE Co., LD.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of), on TUESDAY, the 15th prox., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property of the above-named Company in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with new and old boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings, ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture, scales, tools, &c., &c.

Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, can be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Solicitors, or at the Rooms of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 31, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st September, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

23 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white drill.
2 " white shirtings.
2 " white striped doria, &c., &c.
1 " coloured merino.
9 cases lemon cambrics.
4 bales green, do.

On account and at the risk of Pudumsy Huree—

E S & Co.
1466
S L B } 3069-78—3 bales grey finish shirting.

On account of the concerned.—

6 drums of Suter Hartmann's composition, damaged.

On account and at the risk of Jeychund Ruttonjee—

J
A & 939 } 1 case Havard checks.
16 pieces 26½ inch.
1 } Ex "Clan Alpine."

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th September next, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old fags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, iron safes and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 31, 1892.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information fo the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BLUE SERGES.
FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

LAWRENCE'S SPECIFIC FOR LEPROSY

IS one of the best MEDICINES yet discovered for CURE of LEPROSY and other Skin Diseases. Price : Rs. 4. Packing Extra.

LAWRENCE'S RHEUMATIC OIL.

IT is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c. Price : Re. 1-4. Packing 2 As.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, the valuable household furniture consisting of drawing room, set of sofas, dining tables of 4 pieces, chairs, easy chairs, bentwood chairs, sofas, round pier dressing and washing tables, sideboards, meatsafes, large mirrors, kerosine and Argand lamps, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, chiffoniers, cabinets, book cases, pigeon hole, gown and cloth presses, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, with mattresses, marble topped table and teapoys, musical boxes, fancy clock with glass dome, screen, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, harness, oil carpet, China matting, verandah benches, utensils, glass and crockeryware, &c., &c., the property of a Boarding House.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, August 31, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30.

BAR Silver declined in value ⅛d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 38⅛d. ; and 4 per cent. Silver Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower, at £62¾ ; while in New York the metal was half a cent cheaper, at 82⅝ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87⅞ dollars. Consols in London were unchanged at 97 cents ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 104½. The market rates of discount were unaltered. About £225,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅝d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼ : Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·18.

The London periodical Skin Sales commenced yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, which opened with a good demand. The number of Goat Skins offered is 930,000, and of Sheep Skins 770,000.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, at 3 15-16d., for August and August-September deliveries, and 4 1-32d. for December-January. Surats were unchanged in value. The days' Sales were 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians ; and the Market closed firm ; Surats and Arrivals dull. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, spot Cotton was 1-16 cent. higher, at 7 3-16 cents ; but September Futures were 5 cents lower, at 6·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

In our local Cotton Market a little business has transpired to-day, the Mills having taken 700 bales of Indore, at Rs. 167 ; and 200 Ujein, at Rs. 161 ; but nothing whatever has been done for export ; and the tone of the market has been quiet, with prices Re. 1 per candy lower.

WHEAT has been dull, with purchases for export on a small scale, and prices have receded half an anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 5	3	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 5	2	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4	14	0	"
Red Delhi	" 4	11	0	"
Hard Yellow	" 5	5	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4	12	0	"
Hard Red	" 4	13	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-10-6 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt. ; other quotations being unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	426	bales.
Wheat	46,329	cwts.
Linseed	5,890	"
Rapeseed	6,379	"
Castorseed	957	"
Rice	1,864	"

FREIGHTS are very dull for September-October shipment ; but unchanged for further forward loading. Two ready Knight line steamers, now in port, have been taken up, one for homeward, and the other for country employment ; but the terms of the engagements have not transpired.

EXCHANGE opened nominally easier on the receipt of lower quotations for Silver, say at 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 17-32d. for Demand ; but no buyers appearing thereat, rates hardened 1-32d., with a like result. For Credits, 1s. 2 11-16d. was named for three months' sight Bills, and a little was done at the rate, then at 1s. 2 23-32d. and, at the close, there were only two buyers at 1s. 2¾d. A great deal depends, of course, upon silver quotations to-morrow, but in the meantime, the market closed firm, with Banks' drawing rates 1-32 to 1-16d. higher forward than for ready business :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2⅝d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2¾d.	"
Francs do.	1·55	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active in connection with the settlement to-day, and rates for Fours have declined 7-16 per cent. for Money, and to close the August account, and 5-16 per cent. for September, 103 3-16 and 103 1-16, respectively, having been quoted for 4½ per Cents. 102¾ is now named.

SHARES have remained quiet ; but beyond a decline of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 in several Cotton Mill shares at our revised quotations. We have no change to report this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

HONGKONG, AUG. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bokhara arrived here yesterday evening, and the s.s. Lombardy arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 30.

The Mail steamer Peninsular from China has arrived.

The Mail steamer Arcadia from Australia has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	38⅛

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending August 23, as compared with the statement of August 16, 1892 :—

	August 16.			August 23.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000	0	0	48,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,80,30,234	12	6	1,88,69,848	2	11
Other Deposits, &c.	6,09,03,307	5	9	5,96,87,383	0	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,69,157	2	3	2,74,151	12	1
Sundries	29,23,050	13	3	29,33,236	8	6
Rs.	10,69,25,750	1	9	10,65,64,619	7	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,16,25,216	0	0	1,18,63,436	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	55,53,142	4	0	58,77,358	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	77,56,335	12	7	81,03,641	0	11
Credits on do.	64,31,881	4	6	66,17,234	12	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,51,49,916	12	11	1,52,55,960	9	3
Balances with other Banks	4,26,436	2	10	6,80,727	11	10
Bullion	1,58,198	7	7	1,58,841	8	1
Dead Stock	12,31,351	2	3	12,31,646	5	3
Stamps	9,529	15	3	9,051	5	3
Sundries	17,49,931	15	4	17,23,506	9	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,86,36,045	9	5	2,77,83,852	9	11
Do. at Branches	2,81,97,764	11	1	2,72,59,362	7	3
Rs.	10,69,25,750	1	9	10,65,64,619	7	10

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to August 23, 1892 :—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,36,171	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,96,557	Dec.
Other Deposits	12,15,924	do.
Post Bills	4,995	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,62,436	Inc.
Loans	3,47,305	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,85,354	do.
Mercantile Bills	1,06,044	do.
Cash at Head Office	8,52,193	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,38,403	do.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29.	
10 p.m.	75·5
TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 30.	
6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	78·9
4 p.m.	79·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DONOVAN—August 25, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of Surg-Captain C Donovan, I M S, 27th Regiment M I, of a son.

ODLING—August 24, at Salthil, Darjiling, the wife of C W Odling, of a daughter.

WOLLEY-DOD—August 25, at Lahore, the wife of F Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

THORPE—August 21, at Lahore, D B Thorpe, aged 73 years.

VARDON—August 23, at 15, Loudon Street, Calcutta, Arabella, widow of the late Mr A M Vardon, aged 68.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1892.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN'S last administration report of the Beluchistan Agency has only been recently published, having been for some unexplained reason unavoidably delayed in submission. It has reference to the year 1888-89, but bears the date Karachi, February 24, 1891. Why the publication should have been deferred for more than a year it is difficult to understand, for no explanation is given. Still, though tardy, the report is of considerable interest not only because it was the last which fate permitted that distinguished frontier officer to submit to Government, but because it marks a new point of departure in the organisation of that vast and inchoate region which owes to the process of "Sandemanising" its emergence from barbarism into order and peace. The year opened with an interregnum in the State of Lus Beyla, the old Jam, was dead, and his successor had not yet been appointed. He had exchanged a precarious suzerainty over unwilling vassals, each as wild and as independent as himself, for the protection, and pension which he received from the British Government, on the sole condition that he kept the peace and listened to the kindly and judicious advice if Colonel Sandeman. For nine months the administration of the State was carried on by Rai Bahadur Hithu Ram, C.I.E., the Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent. On the demise of the late ruler the finances of the State were in the disorder which might have been expected where no accounts were kept. There was no national debt it was true, but there was a deficit of half a lakh, and to meet current expenses it was necessary to borrow five thousand rupees to pay the troops. The first step towards financial reform was the building of a treasury, in which a treasurer was installed, with a Persian writing accountant Each kept an account book, the one in Hindi and the other in Persian, which they both signed, and the Indian Political Assistant checked. In nine months all arrears were cleared off, and there was a balance of fifty-eight thousand rupees in hand. Roads, dispensary, and a school had been constructed, the army had been reduced in numbers while in clothing and accoutrement it was brought up to the proper standard. Sir Robert Sandeman, placed on record his sense of the excellent administration reform wrought by the Rao Bahadur under Mr. J. A. Crawford, the Political Agent in South East Beluchistan. The new Jam, Mir Jam Ali Khan, the eldest son of the late Jam was installed by Sir Robert Sandeman on the 21st January, 1889.

It was considered desirable to lay down certain conditions for the guidance of Mir Jam, which he accepted and signed in public durbar. The memorandum briefly set forth, that his Excellency the Viceroy having sanctioned his succession to the Lus Beyla State on conditions which Sir Robert Sandeman had personally explained to him, he promised, first, to always conduct his administration in accordance with the advice of the Agent of the Governor-General ; secondly, to employ a Wazir approved by the Agent, thirdly, for a term of five years to make no important change in the customs of the country or in the system of administration now established without the concurrence of the Government and in particular not to impose any fresh burden of taxation. He also undertook before causing sentences of death to be executed to obtain the sanction of the Agent. He bound himself to grant a free pardon to all who had been hostile to him in the past, and not to revenge himself on them or harass them in any way. And he undertook to pay such allowances out of the revenues of the State as the Agent might recommend to the widow sons and family of his late father, and also to make suitable provision for certain old servants of the State A certain Tala Ram, one of the senior Tehsaldars of the Agency, was appointed Wazir by the Chief in probation, with the approval of the Agent. Thus the new Jam of the State of Lus Beyla may be said to have taken his seat on the gadi as a constitutional ruler ; he could not impose taxes at his own will and pleasure, or cut off heads without consulting the only available substitute for a minister of justice. He must not even revenge himself on his enemies, harry or harass them. How different from the sovereign independence enjoyed by certain neighbouring potentates, who may slay whom they please ! The first time a Beluch Chief came in contact with civilisation was when His Highness the Khan of Khelat was the guest of Lord Lytton at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877. He was the shaggiest and wildest Chief in all Delhi. His courtiers were delighted more than anything else with the scented soap provided for them in their tents, and when they had eaten it all they asked for more. Now a distinguished Beluch Chief signs willingly the conditions which we have just set forth and sends his son, Murad Ali, to tread the paths of knowledge at the Aitchison College in Lahore, where, it is satisfactory to hear, he is making good progress. The younger sons of the old Chief, Yakub Khan and Kechi Khan, are also profiting by the educational advantages of the same college.

During the year there was no change in the extent of the Agency, or in the number and composition of the troops on the Beluchistan frontier. A good deal of robbery prevailed along the line of the railway under construction in the Khojak, large bodies of highly-paid labourers proving an irresistible temptation to the bad characters on both sides of the frontier. It is said in an accent of resignation, that as the works are completed crime which they have called into existence will die a natural death. It was at the close of the year 1888 that it was decided to erect the terminal station, six miles west of Fort Chaman, a step which has since furnished the Amir with occasion for a good deal of protest. On the other side of the frontier the officials of Persian Beluchistan accused the Sardar of Kharan of raiding into Persian territory. The Sardar on his part maintained that the boundary delimitated by Generals Pollock and Goldsmid was disregarded by the Persians, who encroached on his territory and plundered his people. The Sardar went to Quetta and requested Sir Robert Sandeman to send an officer with him to the frontier, and report on the whole matter. Major Gaisford was deputed for this duty, and proceeded to Nushki, on the understanding that the Sardar would follow him ; but he went in the contrary direction to Sibi. Major Gaisford was re-called, and it was decided to allow the investigation of this Persian frontier quarrel to stand over till the cold weather, the Sardar agreeing, to abstain meanwhile from interfering with the Persian frontier or with the territory of the Khan of Khelat. Two good roads now connect Karachi with Lus Beyla. In another direction the region is being opened out. Mr. J. A. Crawford was sent on a tour, which took him from Karachi via Lus Beyla over the new road via Panjgour to the Mekran Coast, returning by sea from Gwadur to Karachi. It is expected that this tour along the Persian border and Mekran will form part of the regular work of the Political Agent in every cold weather. A good deal is being done for the development of the country. A large number of trees were planted out at Quetta, and the question of reserving more forest areas was taken up. In the Bolan, Captain H. M. Temple, the Political Agent, found that notwithstanding the barren and sterile appearance of the Pass, much can be done to grow trees on lands which are capable of cultivation. Nurseries have been started for striking cuttings of trees, and 80,000 cuttings have been put down. In ten year's time it is hoped that the whole aspect of the Pass will be changed. Captain Temple has repeatedly ridden over all the lands in the Pass with a Native Assistant, and shown him how to make the best use of the natural advantages which the Bolan possesses. In the lower and middle portions of the Pass, there is a sufficiency of water, but in the higher portions arboriculture will be difficult, owing to the want of moisture. He hopes, however, to grow considerable quantities of the pistachio, which is indigenous in the Upper Bolan, and grows wild in places which are inaccessible to flocks. As all animals eat the pistachio greedily, Captain Temple recommends that the trees shall be looked after with care. In the middle portion of the Bolan, the mulberry, willow, apricot, peach, the pine, poplar, almond, chunnar, and walnut succeed very well. In the lower part of the Pass, the willow grows abundantly, even on mere stones where there is water ; while the pipul, babul, ber, date, and other trees are suitable for the lower valley, Captain Temple has a good deal to tell of the prospects of abundance of fuel—petroleum and coal. He reports the discovery of petroleum close to Kirta in the Bolan, only one mile distant from the railway track. The boring, when three hundred and sixty feet deep, gave a very good flow of oil. At Khattan arrangements were made to procure three million gallons of oil for use on the Sind-Pishin Railway. The Government anticipated a large saving on fuel by the use of crude fuel oil on the important frontier works in progress in Northern Beluchistan. Colonel W. P. Tomkins, R. E., reports on the satisfactory prospects of a large yield of good coal at the Khost colliery, near the Mangi River, within a mile of the Sind Pishin Railway. The Khost seam, varying in thickness from ten inches to seven feet, has been traced by the outcrop over an area of eight miles. Within half a mile of Khost station half a mile of outcrop is exposed, and a hundred thousand tons of coal can be obtained without machinery. An abundance of easily worked coal ought to accomplish as much for the opening up of Beluchistan and the adjacent territories as the oil wells of Baku have done for Transcaspia.

BOMBAY, like other cities, possesses its tribe of beggars ; they apparently thrive here, and were it not that they possess a peculiarly annoying and canting whine, might be supposed to be fairly satisfied with their means of livelihood if not absolutely happy and contented. They are of all sorts and conditions, from the hoary-headed man of experience to the amateur or rudimentary beggar and they parade in the most public places their affliction and deformities of every possible description. Formerly lepers entered into rivalry with the halt, the maimed, and the blind when demanding relief. That these people are a nuisance, and a very disagreeable one too, is manifest to all who have to use our public throughfares. They are ubiquitous and one may often see in the most frequented parts of the city a beggar exhibiting foul ulcers or a distorted limb, or some other hideous deformity, at a carriage occupied by ladies, which has been brought temporarily to a stand. The police have powers to arrest these offenders while begging in the public streets, and no doubt when their time is less occupied by more important duties, they do occasionally make a raid on them, and if convicted before a Magistrate the vagrants are sometimes sentenced to short periods of simple imprisonment, the option of a fine, as may well be imagined, not being allowed these offenders. Imprisonment except in the case of able-bodied paupers for street-begging disadvantages, and it may be well to consider whether an asylum or poor-house could not be maintained in this large city for the housing of mendicants, power being given to the Magistrates to send thither those convicted of begging in the thoroughfares. The money now given in promiscuous charity would be more beneficially applied in providing for the housing, feeding, and clothing of the destitute.

A VOLUMINOUS memorandum, as an annexure to the revised draft of the Cantonment Code 1892, has been issued as a supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and will be similarly issued in connection with the *Bombay Government Gazette* to-morrow. Its object, if it have any beyond compliance with formality, is to explain away misapprehension which may exist as to its manifold provisions. The new codification of cantonment regulations, it is explained, is to provide for matters arranged under four distinct heads—those hitherto provided for by the Bengal (1864), Bombay (1867), and Madras (1866) rules ; by the three codes of so-called "Military Regulations," matters hitherto provided for in a rule which was for some reason *ultra vires*, and matters not hitherto provided for at all. On many points rules have long been needed and they are now supplied. The chief advantage of the new code, it is stated that it is to be applicable to all India instead of there being as heretofore a separate set of rules in each presidency. The memorandum deals with each chapter *seriatim*, a task which the Assistant Quartermaster-General accomplished last November. A revised draft of the complete code accompanies the memorandum, and as old regulations have sometimes been found to press very harshly upon non-military residents in cantonments in this presidency a careful perusal of the provisions may be advisable. Any sections of the code, except such as are made under certain clauses of Section 26 of the Cantonment Acts of 1889, can be extended to any reasonable distance in the vicinity of the Cantonment, on application through the Commander-in-Chief to the Local Government, which has power to make the required extension. By this power being vested in the Local Government, rather than in the military authorities, a safeguard for civil residents in cantonments appears to have been secured.

SIND, generally, within the past few weeks, has been suffering from floods and pestilence, and from Karachi we have reiterated complaints of stagnation in trade. The administration report of the Karachi Port Trust, which came to hand yesterday, shows 1891-92 to have been a record year, and it was hoped that exports and imports in 1892-93 would have topped all previous figures. But our northern rival is to be commiserated on sadly blighted hopes. Matters may improve, however, for they manage their affairs admirably in Karachi. The actual income seems invariably to exceed the estimate, the estimated expenditure being well within the limits of the estimates. The income of the port has steadily advanced from year to year, and the revenue exceeds that of the previous twelve months by over two lakhs of rupees. Under every heading except railway material the imports are greatly in excess of previous totals, and exports too show similarly healthy results. Pier and wharf dues testify to the larger number and the more extensive capacity of vessels visiting the port. Only one rift in the lute hitherto threatened the happiness of Karachi, and that was the long-pending difference with the municipality as to taxation of Port Trust property. This is soon to be overcome, a friendly suit against the Trust having been instituted. The remuneration of the chairman, vice-chairman, and trustees is to be raised. The disappointment which now threatens may even yet be arrested but it will spur Karachi to greater effort.

SIR A. SCOBLE, M.P., acknowledging the congratulations of a Bombay friend on his return to Parliament writes on the 12th instant :—"It is a great satisfaction to me to find myself in that position, and I hope I may be able to be of service to India, as well as to England, so long as I have the honour of a seat. Like yourself, I greatly regret that Maclean was beaten. The Indian party in Parliament could ill afford to lose so straightforward and independent a member. Though I did not share his views on many subjects, I always admired the honesty with which he expressed his opinions, and the firmness with which he resisted any attempt to diminish British initiative in that country. I hope that General Chesney and myself will in some degree take his place in that respect ; and I shall be very glad if I can realise your wish that I should be regarded as member for Bombay in succession to him. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to promote the interests of the city in which I spent so many happy years, and for which I shall always entertain the warmest affection. The party to which I belong is now entering into the 'cold shade of opposition'—for which I am not altogether sorry, as it will brace us to more resolute effort to resist mischievous designs."

THE performance of "School," advertised for Friday and Saturday by the Poona amateurs, we regret to state, has to be postponed in consequence of the illness of a member of the company.

TELEGRAMS from Hongkong and Shanghai, dated yesterday, report the sale of Bombay yarns for the last fortnight as follows :—Hongkong=10,000 bales Shanghai=4,600 bales. Exchange at the former was quoted at Rs. 226½ per 100 dollars ; and at the latter at Rs. 314½.

MR. P. B. DANTRA has addressed a long memorial to the Viceroy asking that the Mowra Bill be vetoed. He concludes in the following terms :—

> "I beg, with all due deference to impress on your Lordship's mind the fact that, unless the present system of Abkari in vogue is entirely set aside, illicit distillation from other articles and other Abkari offences will continue even with repressive legislation of the character of the Bill now under review. Nay, more. In teeth of the Bill itself, mowra flowers will continue to be used for purposes of illicit distillation. The Bill is, therefore, foredoomed to failure. Of this your Lordship's Government will have ample proofs after the law has been practically worked for some months, should it at all receive your Lordship's sanction."

IT is believed that the Military Works Department of the Madras command will not exist much longer but will share the fate as the department in Burma, by being re-transferred to the Public Works Department.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta, registered during the week ending 20th August, was 196, against 176 and 189 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 4. There were 2 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 6 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 15 deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 68 and 23 respectively, against 65 and 23 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·9 per mille per annum, against 20·7, the mean of the last five years.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry, which will shortly sit at Calcutta, writes a local paper, will, of course, sift the recent casualty to the bottom, and the freshets which are now sweeping down the river with such force, and the squall and blinding rain which came on like a fog, will no doubt be found to have had their share in the accident ; but the most obvious lesson to be learned appears to be that the Hughli is no place for an anchorage below Diamond Harbour. It must have been agonising to the survivors to see the three poor fellows with their heads through the port-holes, calling for help, which could not be given, while the vessel sank lower and lower in the water till all were drowned. Had the accident occurred during the passenger season, when some two hundred persons might have been on board, the death-roll would have been altogether appalling.

A RATHER sensible decline occurred on the 11th instant, says the *Daily Oracle*, in Indian sterling loans. Why this should have been so it is not easy to understand. One can quite appreciate the reasons which impel the holders of Rupee Paper to clear out. They receive their interest in a metal which is in process of a daily and terrible depreciation, the end of which nobody dares foretell. With the Sterling Loans, however, the case is different. That the Government of India are seriously embarrassed by the fall in silver is patent to people of the meanest capacity, but to fancy that the service of the debt of our great Eastern dependency is thereby imperilled would be absurd.

DR. A. LINGARD has been appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department as Professor of Bacteriology and Comparative Pathology in charge of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. For the purpose of official correspondence his title will be "Imperial Bacteriologist :" which is even more striking than Aberigh Mackay's "Imperial Peeler."

CHOLERA has not entirely disappeared yet from the Jhelum District. The other day a few cases of cholera were reported from Padri villages, and a native hakim was at once despatched to take measures to check the spread of the disease. Cholera of a very bad type is reported from the village of Baolli in the Gujrat District.

STANLEY and Lord Randolph Churchill will have to look to their African laurels. A lady journalist is about to start off on an expedition to the Gold Coast for a six months' residence there, her object being to write similar letters to those sent to the *Graphic* by Lord Randolph Churchill. The "Lady Randy" will, it is said, be earning £300 a month as long as she can hold out.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE AUSTRALIAN FAILURE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The liabilities of Messrs. Redfern and Alexander, the Australian merchants, who have stopped payment, amount to a quarter of a million sterling.

CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

An order for the exclusion of filthy and destitute aliens from Great Britain and Ireland has been issued by the Government, obliging the owners of ships and steamers to keep them on board unless they can furnish exact details as to their destination, which most of them on arrival in the United Kingdom are unable to.

Two cases of cholera have occurred at Dundee and one at South Shields.

All the cholera cases that have so far occurred in Great Britain have been imported from Hamburg.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.

The Chinese Ambassador here has left for St Petersburg in connection with the Russian advance in the Pamirs.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS AND AFGHANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.

The Russian official account of the collision between the Russians and the Afghans at Soma Tash states that it was a mere skirmish, and that the Russian force engaged consisted of nineteen Cossacks, three of whom were wounded. Moreover the account states that it is absolutely certain that the Afghans never occupied the place.

THE CHOLERA.

PARIS, Aug. 13.

It is now admitted that the cholera has appeared in Paris, and that several nurses in the hospitals have been attacked with the disease.

TEA PLANTERS AND EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

A meeting of the Darjeeling Planters' Association was held yesterday, when a resolution was carried unanimously to the effect that the meeting seeing the tea industry in danger of being injured, should the memorial of the Indian Currency Association be given effect to by the Government of India, pray that at present the rates of exchange be not interfered with at least till the international agreement with all silver-using countries be come to.

SUSPENSION OF A CALCUTTA FIRM.

Messrs. Schollay and Company, merchants, Calcutta, suspended payment. The immediate cause is alleged to be the refusal of exchange banks to negotiate, without a margin, the drafts against jute shipments which are said to have shown considerable profits to insolvents nevertheless.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN CALCUTTA.

Last night a further experiment was carried out in lighting the new Harrison Road with electricity. The results were very successful. The whole installation when complete will cost about one lakh. The road will have thirty-six 1,200 candle-power arc lamps with duplicate sets of dynamos and engines.

THE ANGLIA DISASTER.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A Court of Enquiry into the Anglia disaster sat to-day. The captain of the vessel, officers, pilot, and crew were examined, but no light was thrown on the cause of the catastrophe. The captain exonerated the pilot of all blame. The Court, at the conclusion of the evidence, intimated they would communicate their report to Government as usual.

A public subscription has been started, and several entertainments are being got up for the benefit of the survivors, and for the widows and orphans of those lost.

ACTION AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers. to-day obtained permission to file a suit in the High Court against Captain Thompson of the ship Grecian for a large sum, of alleged damages by the loss sustained on a quantity of kerosine oil being brought out by the vessel from Philadelphia. It is stated in the petition that the loss occurred through gross carelessness and neglect of the captain and his crew.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

The Regatta was brought to a successful conclusion this evening. H. E. the Governor and a large number of spectators were present. The Governor's band was in attendance.

1st Race.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Double Sculls—¼ mile.

FIRST HEAT.

Mr. Armstrong Miss Stannard T. Stannard (cox)	vs.	Capt. L. Gordon Miss Pottinger Miss Rose (cox)

The final heat was won by Miss Stannard.

2nd Race.—Regimental Fours—1 mile.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.	LANCASHIRE FUS.
	Tidswell
Thomas	Brunker
Stockdale	Woolly Dod
Slee	Lyons (st)
Usborne (st)	Hicks (cox)

WORCESTERS.

Lenox Conyngham
De Vic Carey
Stuart
Westmacott (st)
Stubbs (cox)

Won by Lancashire by 1½ lengths.

3rd Race.—Ladies' Whiff Race—¼ mile.

Miss Pottinger vs. Miss Stannard.

Won by Miss Stannard by three lengths.

4th Race.—Ladies' Fours—½ mile down stream.

Moore (cox) Stuart Burness Thomas, (st) Mrs. Prior (cox)	vs.	Pottinger (cox) Slee Langtry Westmacott (st) Miss Rose Pottinger (cox)

Won by Mrs. Prior.

The Sailing Race, which did not run yesterday came off to-day. Three boats entered.

POONA.	KIRKEE.
Ur, Mr. Morrison.	Una, Mr. Cappal. White Boat, Mr. Dunlop.

Won by Poona. Una came in 2 hours and 12 minutes. The Kirkee Una came second in 3 hours and 56½ minutes, and White Boat in 5 hours and 2 minutes.

At the conclusion Mrs. Birdwood distributed the prizes.

COMMISSARIAT DEFALCATIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.,

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

Referring to the deficiencies in the treasury balances of the Commissariat Department at Kan, [illegible] Burma, amounting to about Rs. 22,000 the *Mail* says that the delay in bringing it to light was due to the Commissary-General purposing to dispose of the case by writing off the amounts, and accepting the Assistant Commissary-General's resignation, and remanding him to regimental duty of a warrant officer. H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, however, objects to such an arrangement, as the Secretary of State has been asked to direct the return to India of the officer and warrant officer concerned, so that the matter may be thoroughly sifted.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

TRIBAL REVOLTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Barech and Beluch population of Shorawak are reported to have risen in revolt against Muhammad Yakub Khan Achakzai, the Amir's representative at that place, and the Adozai Achakzais and the Malezai Achakzais are said to be flocking in large numbers to assist the latter.

REINFORCEMENTS TO MAIMENA.

It is reported from Herat that reinforcements have been sent from Masar-i-Sharif to the Urzaghan country, that the Maimena district is still in revolt, and that the Governor of Herat has left Kilanao with troops for Maimena to reinforce the Afghans who are still holding the town.

THE AMIR'S CLAIMS OVER SHIGNAN AND ROSHAN.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

The Amir has persistently and strongly insisted that Shignan and Roshan are dependencies of Badakshan, which was admitted by the Russians years ago to be under the authority of Kabul. He has occupied the country for several years and enjoyed undisturbed possession, but he sees plainly that his right to them is now contested, and that in a manner not to be misunderstood. The attitude of the Amir regarding the Russian action in Shignan and Roshan is one of determination to resist to the utmost the aggression of Colonel Yanoff, who, he believes, has taken advantage of the disturbed state of his kingdom to bully him on his north-east frontier.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

No news of any importance has been received during the last few days regarding the progress of the revolt in Hazarajat.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

The Amir has caused the news of the proposed mission to be widely circulated, and it is now known throughout central and eastern Afghanistan. The immediate effect will undoubtedly be to strengthen his hands in suppressing or coming to an arrangement with the rebels, and to keep other malcontents from making common cause with them.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

Nothing further is known as to Colonel Yanoff's movements on the Alichur Pamir or what his detachments are doing in the Oxus Valley at the foot of the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush.

The twelve guns which he is reported to have with him are said to be two horse batteries of mountain artillery, mules not being used as the guns can be either carried or drawn by the teams.

Although the Soma Tash affair on the Pamirs cannot be regarded as a second Penjdeh, it is not without its significance as it is the first occasion on which Russians and Afghans have come into collision in the neighbourhood of the Upper Oxus.

ACCIDENT AT THE BHELPURA DISTRIBUTING STATION.

A most serious accident was miraculously averted at Benares yesterday. One portion of the iron cap of the chimney of the boiler house at the Bhelpura distributing station, which is in two pieces, had been got into position; the other was being hoisted, and when half-way up the shaft the pulley broke, and the heavy mass of metal came down with a crash, some forty or fifty feet right in the centre of a group of workmen, whose escape from injury was miraculous.

THE OLD CHELTONIANS DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

The annual cricket match, Poona *vs.* the Old Cheltonians, has been abandoned owing to it being found impracticable to get up an eleven against the Poona Gymkhana, but the usual dinner will, however, take place on the 20th September.

A BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Lord Harris will give a ball at Government house on the 23rd of September.

GYMKHANA MEETING AT GANESH KHIND.

It has been arranged to hold a Gymkhana meeting at Ganesh Khind, on the 7th of September.

CRICKET: FRAMJI PATEL'S ELEVEN VS. THE GANESH KHIND ELEVEN.

After the Presidency cricket match Mr. Framjee Patel's Eleven will play a cricket match against [illegible] Ganeshkhind Eleven on the 28th of September.

LORD HARRIS'S FOOTBALL CHALLENGE CUP.

Lord Harris's Football Challenge Cup will be competed for on Saturday next. Ten teams have entered, namely, the Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 7th Hussars, the Durham Light Infantry, the Cheshire Regiment, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the 4th King's Own, the 26th Field Battery, two teams from the Worcestershire Regiment, and one from the Royal Artillery, Kirkee. The final tie will be played on the 9th idem.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The undermentioned officers of the Army Medical Staff, who are at present serving on the Bombay establishment, have, on the completion of their six years' tour of Indian service, been ordered to return to England during the trooping season of 1892-93:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, Surgeon-Captains Durant, Buchannan, Hayman, and Hall.

Lieutenant-Captain Right, R. E., Military Works Department, has been transferred from Bombay to the Rawal Pindi Command.

Captain Geddes has, on promotion to that rank from 36th Field Battery, been posted to 47th Field Battery, *vice* Captain Grierson, who has been appointed to K Battery, R. H. A.

Lieutenant Alford, Depot Western Division, will come out to India during the ensuing trooping season to join the 36th Field Battery, R. A., on his being posted thereto.

The following Officers have been granted leave in extension in England for the periods specified:—Captain Coleridge, 1st North Lancashire Regiment, from 13th August to 13th November, 1892, on medical certificate, Captain S. Costance, 1st Duke of Cornwall's, C.I.H., from 4th August to 3rd December, 1892, on medical certificate; 2nd-Lieutenant Read, Royal Lancaster Regiment, has been transferred from 1st to the 2nd Battalion, and will embark for India during the ensuing trooping season.

The undermentioned Officers have proceeded on leave:—Surgeon-Captain Jennings, 23rd Bombay Infantry, on 47 days' privilege leave, to England; Captain C. H. Agnew, 7th Hussars, on 60 days' privilege leave, to England; Lieutenant Bailly, 2nd Middlesex Regiment, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, joined his probationary appointment in the 4th Bombay Rifles, on the 17th instant.

Captain Ducat, 4th (P. A. V.O.) Bombay Cavalry, has proceeded on 12 months' furlough, to England, on the 26th instant.

An exchange of Batteries between Captain J. L. F. Shepherd, 53rd Field Battery, and Captain Young, 80th Field Battery, stationed at Limerick, has been sanctioned.

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 30.

The defamation case, Nawab Mehdi Hassan *vs.* Mittra, began to-day before Mr. Bosanquet, Assistant Resident. The complainant is Home Secretary of the Nizam's Government, and the accused is a Bengali settled for some time in Hyderabad, and reporting or corresponding for the press. Mr. Inverarity, of the Bombay Bar, instructed by Mr. Forbes, a local pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Eardley Norton, of the Madras Bar, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, solicitor of the Bombay High Court, appeared for Mr. Mittra. In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Inverarity explained that the defamation was contained in a pamphlet, printed on March last, and circulated in April. Both Mr. Mehdi Hassan and his wife were vilely slandered therein; but leaving for another occasion the defamation of his wife, the former only is prosecuting in the present instance. The main defamatory allegations are (1), That Mr. and Mrs. Mehdi Hassan were never married. (2) That well knowing she was of a low character he palmed her off as his wife, and that he obtained by her influence the appointment of Home Secretary of the Nizam's Government. Counsel would prove, if proof became necessary, that each and all of these allegations were absolutely untrue. The pamphlet purports to be issued by a person whose name and address is given, and who is avowedly desirous of answering his responsibility. The circumstantial details carry an air of truth, as the writer himself has enjoyed the lady's favours; and it was her position in society, when he visited Hyderabad that, we are told, was the moving cause which constrained him to write and publish the pamphlet, but all these elements so suggestive of truth are entirely false and fictitious. The name and address are fictitious. No such person as Mirza Baker Husain is known either here or at Lucknow, and instead of the apparent frankness and sense of public duty, which are put forth to win confidence, the real fact is that we find not only a careful and studied concealment of every vestige and trace of the author or authors, but a deliberate plan for actively misleading inquiry, and turning it into the wrong channel. Its political character is shown from the fact that it was written two years ago, but the state of the political atmosphere at the time was apparently unfavourable to its publication. Counsel went on to show that the three who are alleged to have been criminally intimate with the lady, and who were said to have gone up for their degrees, were plucked. It is curious that of these three one only Rafiuddin answers to the description. It is still more remarkable that he is a brother of Nawab Sarwar Jung, whose connection with the pamphlet, the counsel hoped to extract from him in the witness-box, but if the others fail to come up to the description in the pamphlet a person elsewhere also mentioned does. Mr. Syed Ali Belgrami, now in Hyderabad, was at the Canning College, Lucknow, in that year. He did go up for his degrees in 1873, but he was plucked. These circumstances would not enable his client, perhaps, to prosecute Syed Ali, but counsel looked forward to this gentleman's presence in the witness-box if he dared to face it with no ordinary interest. Of the nine persons mentioned in the pamphlet, two gentlemen wrote at once to the complainant repudiating all knowledge of, and connection with, the events stated in the pamphlet. But as to the other seven as they are all present and available we will expect to see them here in the witness-box on behalf of the accused; but even if these events are real, nothing but a feeling of loathing and disgust arises on seeing these things raked up after twenty years. Counsel then went into the early history of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's life. She was the daughter of Captain Donnelly, a warrant officer of the Ordnance or Commissariat Department, whose brother at one time was a Deputy Surgeon-General on the Madras side. Her mother was the daughter of a Captain Michel. In her father's house in 1872 the affection between her and Mehdi Hassan, commenced and which has continued unabated to the present day. Before the marriage, Mrs. Mehdi Hassan accepted the Mahomedan religion and observed purdah for some time or ten years, being received among his relations, and in the best Mahomedan families of the neighbourhood. Later on after coming to Hyderabad Mrs. Mehdi Hassan has attended Christian places of worship. The contract of marriage is signed both by Mrs. Mehdi Hassan and her husband, and there are six attesting witnesses to the document, two of them being Mehdi Hassan's own uncles, landed proprietors in Lucknow. The counsel would go no further just then, but if there was any attempt at justification he would claim to call evidence to meet the case set up by the accused. Counsel then proceeded to lead evidence.

Mr. P. Connor, being the first witness, said he was Manager of the Hyderabad *Record* Press. The accused brought him to the hospital, where he was ill, a manuscript to be printed; that he stipulated it as being private, and that the work should be done on a Sunday. He gave orders for the work to be done. The printed sheets were brought to the hospital to him. Witness had them bound and forwarded to the accused. Accused himself attended at the office, and corrected the proofs. He received from the accused Rs. 50 for the work.

Mr. Fischer, called, said that he was an examiner in the Residency Press. On the 13th March he had a work of his own to do in the *Record* Press, and Mr. Connor told him that as Mr. Mittra was having his work done he could also do his own. He saw and cut up the manuscript for the printers, and corrected the first proofs, in which there were blanks answering to blanks in the copy. Mittra came and filled these blanks with certain names in his own handwriting, and corrected the second and the third proofs. He ordered 300 copies to be struck and he took away the cut up slips of manuscript, and every scrap of the old proofs were taken away by his man named Amrai with him.

The next witness was Mr. Pereira who spoke to Mittra's presence in the office correcting the proofs as also did the other compositors. The bookbinder proved binding the pamphlets and the peon that he had delivered them to Mittra.

After 3 o'clock the complainant gave evidence generally supporting the statement made by counsel. He still belonged to the service of the Government of India, his last or substantive appointment being Munsif of Rai Bareilly. His services were lent to the Nizam's Government in 1883, when he was appointed Judge of the City Small Causes Court. He was afterwards successively Collector of the Atraf-i-Balda District, Judge of the High Court, officiating Chief Justice, substantive Chief Justice, and lastly, Home Secretary. He produced the marriage contract in original. Neither he nor his wife had all their life any reason to suppose that their marriage was other than perfectly valid. The handwriting of the document was his. The corrections in age and name being in his wife's handwriting. He also swore that the names of the attesting witnesses were written by themselves; and the signatures are theirs. After relating the circumstances of the marriage and the circumstances of his call to the bar in England, and his wife's presentation to Her Majesty the examination-in-chief was brought to a close here. It was proposed to adjourn, but Mr. Morton wished to cross-examine on some preliminary points. He sought to elicit if there was already a Government enquiry into the facts, and if the same was reduced to writing. Witness replied there was not, and denied that Colonel Ludlow and the police had been placed under his orders. He never saw any official correspondence between Colonel Ludlow and the Government on the subject, but Mr. Stephenson of the police had been directed to assist him in his enquiries. A dramatic incident closed the evening's cross-examination, Mr. Norton requested Mehdi Hassan to write at the table to his dictation. "Smith and his wife quarrelled. His interest is opposed to that of the lady's." The object of this action has roused some curiosity here. The case was adjourned for the day.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Aug. 12.

I was bidden of late to the feast of a silver wedding. The bridegroom, now past fifty, is a man who has made his mark in the literature of the day. He is still in the fulness of his intellectual strength, and will, his friends hope, deepen that mark. The bride is presumably (if one may speak of a bride's age) already past forty; she is a matron now whom her friends remember as a lovely girl; her eldest child is a gallant, six feet high. It was exactly such a silver wedding as one could wish for oneself. Success and honour—a fair measure of success, the honour that belongs to good work—have followed the bridegroom; goodly children and love have been the lot of the bride. They have had their sorrows, but there have been more joys than sorrows. Perhaps they are in the middle of a long stretch of successful work—a man ought to be able to go on working until seventy at least; perhaps there is not much more to be got from the future. But they have got the past; nothing can take that away from them. I could never agree with the opinion of Dante, that the greatest misery in evil times is to think of the happy past. A silver wedding is a halt in the middle, or towards the close, of life. "Thus far," say the wedded pair, "thus far have we voyaged over summer seas; ruffles and light storms we have had, but no shipwreck. Our marriage has not been a failure; had we to do it all over again, we would choose the same lot and the same companion. And so we shall remain together in content as long as may be." Amen. And when the golden wedding comes, may I be there to see.

Think of all the commonplaces about marriage being a lottery and a toss up and a chance, and then, if you please, cast your eyes around, and consider the average results of this so-called lottery. Now, the very essence of a lottery is that there are few prizes and many blanks. But the result of the marriage lottery, so far as I can learn from a pretty extensive series of observations personally conducted from the time—now thirty years ago—when my friends began to marry, is that there are a great many prizes and very few blanks. In other words, the great majority of married people are content with each other and with life—they are happy. Yet it is true in a sense that marriage is a lottery, because most of us get engaged without very careful investigation into the temper and habits of the person beloved, and, in spite of this risk, people are happy.

The risk, you see, is not very great. Most men and most girls are brought up in a way that enforces the useful virtues. They are taught to govern themselves, to avoid bad temper, sulks, and suspicion, jealousy, evil thinking—all the things that in the old times made marriage a very uncertain affair. We are not half so ungoverned in our temper as we were, not half so violent, not half so jealous; and so, though we do not "choose" a wife, though there is no choice in the matter, though we fall in love with a girl about whose temper and inclinations we do not inquire, we do really know all about her beforehand; we know her brothers, and she knows all about the man who presents himself; we belong to the same set, we know how she has been brought up, and we rely with tolerable certainty on the influences of her education.

"For my own part," said a man at the club, "I stay behind. Give me London in August. First of all, there is plenty of work to be picked up when three-fourths of the men are away at the seaside and everywhere. Instead of spending money, I am making money. Next, the place is quiet; one can wander about the squares and fancy oneself in Baalbek or Palmyra for the loneliness. Yesterday I fell so much into the spirit of the solitude that I expected to come upon lions among the shrubs. Then the two or three men left at the club are so friendly that it quite cheers one only to think that so much friendliness survives in a selfish world; and if any theatres are open the stalls are empty, you can choose your seat; and there are many homely joys—the boat to Greenwich, a Sunday up the river, the fireworks at the Crystal Palace; one has time to read some of the new books, and there are no dinner parties; grass grows in Piccadilly, the long frock coat may be exchanged for a jacket; all the picture galleries are shut; we wrangle no more about art, or about books, or about plays, and we are sick of politics; our talk is purely, simply, unaffectedly personal; we gossip like the girls of Girton, we tell little stories about each other, we reminisce, we rake up old stories and laugh as if they were new, we are delightful companions. Go, all of you—go, and leave the town to solitude and me."

He afterwards, still expatiating on this theme, suffered his imagination to have full play, and declared that in the dead months of August and September the squares are haunted. They are, he said, full of ghosts. He said that he had seen with his own eyes the ghost of a rout in Berkeley-square! It was a rout of the last century in the house of a person of Quality. The guests belonged to Greatness. The ladies came in coaches and in sedan chairs. They wore hoops, and their head-dresses towered two and three feet high. The gentlemen were magnificent in bright coloured satin. Those who were peers wore stars—bright, lovely, glittering stars—on their illustrious bosoms. He said that he passed in with the rest, though he was dressed in simple tweeds, but, as he belonged to this nineteenth century, he was invisible. There was a lane of lacqueys, who made jokes and laughed and behaved with such insolence that one longed above all things to kick and cane them. Within the ladies languished and sprawled, they danced and they flirted; they had supper, and drank a vast quantity of wine. When it was all over some of the gentlemen ghosts adjourned to the neighbouring ghost of a gambling hell; here they sat up for the rest of the night, losing ghostly fortunes. At daybreak there was a quarrel. Then two of the ghosts, accompanied by seconds, adjourned to the Field of Forty Footsteps, and valiantly killed each other. "This," said my friend, whose name is Ananias Longbow, "was a very interesting evening. Mostly, however, one who prowls about the squares in August looking for ghosts gets very little more than a view through the dining-room windows of a ghostly dinner party. These belong to any time; but most of them belong to the present day. It is very, very pleasant to stand outside and to see the unhappy ghosts perspire bolt upright, and talk nothings while the everlasting salmon makes its round, and the sauce follows after with the hock. Take your realities off to the seaside and the Alps, but leave—ah! leave me to the ghosts of the present and the past."

Some time ago, in these notes I described that ancient piece of household furniture called the tinder box, of which I possess a very valuable and perfect specimen. I then spoke of the brimstone matches which were used with it. I said that I seemed to remember having seen some while a child. Well, a correspondent has now sent me some actual brimstone matches, for which I thank him. I thought they were an inch or so broad; I was wrong. The brimstone match of the past was a little slip of very thin wood, six inches long and a quarter of an inch broad; it tapered at either end, and at either end was dipped into brimstone. The matches have gone into a certain museum which I am gradually forming. It is intended to represent the minor manners and customs, now gone and mostly forgotten. For instance, there will be, among many other things, snuff-boxes, a brass tobacco-box, one pair of snuffers at least, one pair of bellows, a warming-pan, a night candlestick, a tinder-box and matches, a constable's rattle, a black Jack, a brown George, a few steel forks, a punchbowl, a Pope Joan board, a hymn book of the last century, a lady's silver buckle and strap to go round the forehead, a pair of eighteenth-century shoes with gold buckles, a three-cornered hat, a blunderbuss, a fugleman's pike, a sedan chair, a cabriolet, a horn book, a sampler, a bottle of cowslip wine, and a tansy pudding. This will be only the beginning of the museum. We have not yet got all the things enumerated above, but we are getting on.

I am very happy to observe that some of the medical papers are asking why a great physician or a great surgeon should not be raised to the peerage as well as a successful business man or a civil servant. Why, indeed? And it is rumoured in other papers that the President of the Royal Academy is to be made a peer. Also a new decoration has been granted to volunteer officers of twenty years standing. These things indicate the beginning of a change. First, we lay down a principle or two; then we question; then we demand the application of our principle. For instance, national distinctions, unless they are contemptible, must be bestowed for services to the State. If they are contemptible, they ought to be abolished as speedily as may be. If they are to be continued they must be bestowed in recognition of every kind of service that can be rendered to the state. To give peerages to brewers, and to withhold them from men of science, literature, and art, is to degrade—not the men of science, literature, and art, but the House of Lords. This kind of degradation has been going on, some think, a little too long for the dignity of the House or the good of the nation.

Had there been no compensation in peerages given for real service—military and legal—the Upper House would before now have fallen into deserved contempt. There is now wanted constant and jealous watchfulness on the bestowal of any distinction carrying with it title and rank, as of a subject which concerns very nearly the honour and the self-respect of the nation. In other words, the Press must take up the subject. The theory is that the Sovereign is the fountain of honour; that one must not question or discuss the will of the Sovereign in the distribution of honours. As a matter of fact, the Sovereign can only follow, in this matter, the advice of ministers and those about her, therefore the criticism of honours is just as legitimate as the criticism of Government measures.

Who named the flowers? Eve, perhaps, after Adam had named the creatures. I think, dear ladies, that Eve must have named the flowers, because her daughters are so fond of them. They were named before the time of Solomon, as we know. But how comes it that so many flowers have the same fancy names in more than one language? Thus, to take some of our common wild flowers—Quinsy wort, which is also, I believe, herb robert, is in French "herbe à l'esquinance;" clematis is called by our country folk beggars' weed, in French it is "herbe aux gueux;" mignonette—little darling—is "herbe d'amour;" scurvy grass, also called spoon grass, is "herbe aux cuillères;" herb Paris is "herbe à Paris;" moneywort is "herbe aux écus." How did these names come to be alike in both languages? On the other hand, some of the French names are not in the least like our own. Black briony, for instance, is "herbe aux femmes battues;" centaury is "herbe aux mille florins;" adders' tongue is "herbe aux mille miracles"; goose-foot is "herbe du bon Henri;" and widow herb is "herbe Saint Antoine."

Of superstitions there is no end. Here, however, I have noted down a few connected with birds and sailors. That is to say, the birds hold the same superstitions as the sailors, only the other way about. The magpie considers it unlucky to see a sailor. The kite, on the other hand, thinks it lucky to see a sailor, but a raven would fly a dozen miles to escape seeing a sailor, and a swallow crossing the sea despairs of getting safe to shore again if it passes a ship. A flight of curlews presages east wind. Many gulls show that herrings are about; when gulls cannot get herrings they eat shooting stars. No one must kill an albatross. If you want to know the direction of the wind, you must catch a kingfisher and hang him up to the mast, when he turns his breast to meet the breeze. A shorter way is to compare the flag with the compass, and not to trouble about catching the kingfisher; in fact, I never knew anyone who had ever caught a kingfisher. When a sailor is drowned, his soul goes into a stormy petrel, and would have a very good time indeed if there were any rum about. Lastly, do you know where sea birds—such as puffins, shags, and the like—are bred! Out of eggs, you think. Nothing of the kind. They are bred in the decaying timber of wrecked ships; they grow in the wood like fungi; when the proper time arrives they drop off into the sea; the moment they touch the water they receive life. All these notes I find in a piece of paper. I do not know where I found them, but, to judge by the appearance of the paper and its companion sheets, I should say it was fifteen years ago at least, and where I found or was told these interesting facts I do not remember.

RUSSIA'S RIGHT IN THE PAMIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Russian expedition to the Pamirs appears to have taken the route—perhaps the only practicable one—indicated by Mr. Curzon at page 342 of his work "Russia in Central India," viz., *via* the Rezil Art Pass to the Kara Kul Lake, and thence southward to Tagharmer and Tash Kurgan. Up to this point the matter is one which concerns China only, because directly the Russian column passed the Kara Kul Lake, unless the existing maps are totally unreliable, the march of the column to the abovenamed places was through Chinese territory. But when the column turns westward and occupies such places as Gunbaz Bozai and Lungar on the Little Pamir, and reaches a point within five miles, as it is said, of the Afghan post at Kila Panjabi, the matter obviously assumes a totally different aspect, because there can be little doubt that these places are within Afghan territory.

Moreover, the question of Russia's right to establish herself in this region is one which affects us scarcely less than Afghanistan. A Russian force is now on the road to, and not less than thirty miles from, the Baroghil Pass, leading to Yasni and Gilgit, while the distance between it and the British frontier can scarcely be reckoned at more than fifty miles in a straight line. There was a time, and that not very far distant, when the idea of a Russian advance in the direction of the Pamirs was scouted as absurd. Even the watchful Professor Vambery refused to discuss it.

Yet a Russian column, for no earthly reason, as far as is known, except that the opportunity is deemed favourable, is at this moment 250 miles as the crow flies from its base at Osh with its face towards Yasni, and its back to the southern slopes of the Great Alai.

Russia may not be able to do much owing to the shortness of the season during which military operations in this region are practicable. But if the facts which have been stated are confirmed, the Government will have to consider a question of far more importance than a skirmish between Russian and Afghan soldiers, by whomsoever provoked.

The fact is plain that Russia has no right whatever to be where she is reported to have taken up her station, and we are bound not to allow such a violation of Afghan territory.—Yours, &c.,

August 30. C. C.

In making appointments to the situation of postman preference is now given to Army, Navy, and Royal Marine pensioners, and men of the Army Reserve. This system, the Postmaster-General informs the public in his report just issued, has necessarily to be carried out by degrees, and with due regard to the legitimate claims of persons who have had prospects of succeeding to the situations in question; but it is satisfactory to note that by March 31, 1892, no fewer than 1,379 soldiers and sailors were serving in this capacity.

The Derby and the Oaks of 1894 have closed, the *World* says, with 237 and 215 entries, the latter being the largest total on record, whereas the nominations for the Derby do not quite come up to those of the two previous years. Sir Tatton Sykes is by far the largest subscriber to the Derby, as he has entered twelve colts, all of which will be offered for sale at Doncaster; while the Duke of Devonshire, who seems to be going in much more extensively for breeding, has entered seven yearlings. Several owners, such as Baron Hirsch and Mr. Maple, have entered five. The Duke of Portland, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Scarborough have been content with four. The Prince of Wales, whose thoroughbred stud at Sandringham is gradually acquiring considerable importance, has nominated two colts for the Derby, one being by St. Simon and the other by Hampton; while among the foreign yearlings engaged is Facundo, a son of Ormonde, and the Hermit mare Philosophy, who was sent over from the Argentine Republic by Don Juan Bocau, and who is to be trained at Newmarket. He is said to be as good-looking as he is wellbred, and it will be interesting to follow his career on the Turf if he stands training.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The annual reports on the work of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the year 1891 is reviewed in a Government Resolution issued last evening:—

No. 4407A.

Judicial Department,
Bombay Castle, 15th August 1892.

Letter from the Special Judge under Act XVII of 1879, No. 189, dated the 20th April, 1892—Submits the annual report on the working of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the year 1891, and attaches, for the information of Government, a summary of the replies received from the Subordinate Judges to questions suggested by the Resolution of the Government of India appointing a commission to inquire into the working of the Relief Act, together with his remarks on the points touched in the replies.

Resolution.—In reviewing the report of the Special Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the year 1891, the Governor in Council considers that, in view of the fact that a Commision appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the working of the Act has recently sat at Poona and inquired exhaustively into the system introduced thereby and into the results achieved, it is not desirable to do more than notice briefly the more salient features of the satistical portion, without commenting on the conclusions they suggest, since such conclusions are more conveniently reserved until this Government is placed in possession of the report presented by that Commission. It will, therefore, be sufficient for present purpose to notice briefly the points which excite comparison with the results of the previous year.

The reduction from two to one in the number of additional Sub-Judges reduced the total number of ordinary and additional Sub-Judges from 27 to 26. The withdrawal of the additional Sub-Judge from Sholapur and the consequent necessity of deputing the Subordinate Judge of Pandharpur to assist there, accounts for an increase in the arrears at Pandharpur. A tendency to an increase in arrears at several other courts is, however, reported by the Special Judge, and is attributed partly to the system of linked courts.

The following table contracts the number of suits in the courts or before Village Munsifs, and the number of applications to Conciliators in 1891 with those in 1890:—

	1890	1891
(a) Suits in the Courts	15,413	15,674
(b) ,, before Village Munsifs	7,207	6,001
(c) Applications to Conciliators	24,804	22,527
Total	47,424	44,202

It is observed that litigation under all heads decreased in every district, a result which is attributed to the bad character of the season of 1890-91.

4. From Appendix B to the report it appears that out of the 15,674 suits brought in the courts, 10,047 or 64 per cent. were under Chapter II as against a percentage of 63 in the previous year. The most remarkable variation in any class of suits under this chapter, as compared with the previous year, was an increase from 395 to 912 in suits against non-agriculturists under Clause (x), Section 3 of the chapter; but this is explained to be due solely to the large number of municipal suits brought in the Sholapur Satara and Tasgaon Courts, purely agriculturist suits (Clauses a, w, x, y and z of Section 3) numbered 3,681 against 3,914 in 1890, the percentage on the whole number being 37 against 40. In paragraph 5 of the body of the report the Special Judge shows that there were 2,387 conciliation agreements under Clause (w) 904 under Clause (y) and 133 under Clause (z) filed during 1891. He goes on, however, to say that the total number of conciliation agreements filed in courts under different heads was 3,855. It thus appears that conciliation agreements under Clause (x), numbering 431, make up the total arrived at. Adding this total (3,855) to the total number of purely agriculturist suits instituted in the courts (3,681) the Special Judge gives the total cases relating to agriculturists as only 7,521. This result is due to the necessity for excluding 15 suits under clause (a), since no claims under that clause were settled before conciliation.

In all, 742 redemption suits were instituted, as compared with 688 as shown in Statement D of the report for 1890. This increase of 8 per cent., followed on an increase of 4¼ per cent. in 1890, preceding which year there had been a continuous decline in the number since 1885.

There were 21,168 cases of all kinds for disposal in 1891, of which 15,761 were dealt with and 5,407 remained outstanding at the close of the year, as against an opening balance of 5,494. Of the total number for disposal the suits under Chapter II numbered 12,188, of which 10,055 were disposed of and 2,133, as compared with 2,141, remained in arrears at the end of the year. The outstanding balance of suits under Chapter II at the close of 1890 was shown in last year's report to be 2,163, or 22 more than the opening balance shown in this year's report, and Mr. Ranade in paragraph 11 says the reduction is due to the subsequent discovery by the Subordinate Judges that these were not suits under Chapter II.

The following table shows how the various suits under that chapter were disposed of in the past two years:—

Classification of disposals.	1890.	1891.
Total disposals	9,761	10,055
Plaint returned	6	8
Dismissed for default	714	696
Decided *ex parte*	642	602
Admitted	2,172	2,153
Contested	3,245	3,435
Awarded in whole	1,861	1,997
Awarded in part	955	996
Rejected	429	442
Abated or dismissed	23	18
Compromised	2,716	2,939
Withdrawn	234	194
Disposed of by arbitration	7	5
By transfer	2	25
Total	9,761	10,055

The proportion of *ex-parte* decisions fell from 6·5 to 6 per cent. of the cases, and in agriculturist suits the percentage was only 1·5 against nearly 2 per cent.

Excluding 56 cases in which the plaint was returned, or the suit abated, or was disposed of by arbitration or by transfer, the remaining suits (9,999) were thus disposed of:—

	1890.	1891.
Decided *ex-parte*	6·5	6·
Dismissed	7·4	6·9
Withdrawn	2·5	2·
Compromised	28·	29·
Admitted	22·2	21·5
Contested	33·3	34·4

A more sparing use appears to have been made of the power to enquire into the past history of claims by mortgagees than was the case in the previous year. The proportion abated in those cases in which the past history was examined was 21 per cent. of the amount claimed.

The number of redemption suits instituted under, and outside of, Chapter II during the year rose from 373 and 310 to 374 and 368 respectively, and with arrears the total of both classes for disposal was 1,140 in 1891 against 1,043 in 1890. The number disposed of increased from 606 to 719. In 221 redemption suits under Chapter II, the total amount of mortagage-debt claimed was Rs. 26,366 and the total amount decreed was Rs. 18,501, while the respective figures for the previous year were Rs. 24,095 and Rs. 16,964, the percentage being thus the same in each year. Decrees not under Chapter II, the value of the debt claimed under which was Rs. 1.01,640 numbered 211, and the total amount awarded was Rs. 67,320, or about 67 per cent. of the amount claimed, against 70 per cent. in 1890. The Conciliators in the four districts settled 133 claims, the total value of which was Rs. 49,289, at Rs. 39,977, showing an abatement of about 19 per cent.

Paragraph 24 of Mr. Ranade's report gives the results of 12 years' redemption suits, and shows that, in all, 16,445 cases have been disposed of by the courts, and 3,357 by the Conciliators since the Act came into force. The total mortgage-debt settled by both means has been about 36 lakhs of rupees, and the settlement was made at about 25 lakhs of rupees.

The above is extracted from Statement H of the report, and the Governor in Council notices that, while in those statements the number (shown in the report for the year 1890) of darkhasts remaining in arrears at the close of 1890 (1,593) tallies with the number given in Statement H of the report for 1891 the amount claimed under those darkhasts was shown in last year's report as Rs. 1,53,592, and has now on later information been corrected to Rs. 1,50,393. Besides the amount realized in the darkhasts disposed of Rs. 58,543 were paid voluntarily in regular or irregular instalments, giving Rs. 1,42,091 as the total realizations under instalment decrees. The number of applications for execution of decrees of all sorts rose from Rs. 20,972 in 1890 to Rs. 21,144 in the year under review, and the percentage of recoveries improved from 30 to 31·3 per cent.

The number of Village Munsifs declined from 87 to 85 during the year 1891. There was a considerable decrease, too, in the amount of work done by them. They disposed of 6,009 suits and 3,578 applications against 7,291 and 3,749, respectively, in 1890. This decrease must be noted in connection with Mr. Ranade's remarks on page 10 of the summary attached to his report.

The number of applications to Conciliators decreased from 24,804 to 22,527 and the number of applications disposed of from 25,296 to 22,898. Agreements were effected in 17 per cent. of the cases disposed of, and related to claims of the value of Rs. 5¼ lakhs. In 1890, agreements were filed in 18·5 per cent. of the cases which related to claims of the value of Rs. 6·4-5 lakhs. From paragraph 37 of the Special Judge's report it is evident that the investiture of Conciliators with the special powers under the amended Section 40 led to considerably better results, failure to attend before such Conciliators occurring in only 33 per cent. of the cases, as against 45 per cent. failures before Conciliators not so empowered.

The records of about 70 per cent. of the suits decided under Chapter II in the Subordinate Courts were examined by Mr. Ranade or his Assistants. Out of 695 cases for revision, including arrears, 577 cases were disposed of, leaving 118 applications for disposal at the close of the year. Of these the decrees were confirmed in 64 per cent. of the applications, amended in 10·7 per cent., reversed or remanded for re-trial in nearly 24 per cent. Six applicatioons were returned to be filed in the proper courts, and 3 were compromised.

The following statement shows the number and value of sales, mortgage-bonds and money-bonds executed during the past two years :—

Years	Sale-deeds.	Value of sale-deeds	Mort-gage-bonds.	Value of mortga-ge-bonds.	Simple bonds.	Value of simple bonds.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1890..	16,743	19,95,757	42,854	43,65,011	29,542	15,94,490
1891..	16,643	27,83,668	46,245	45,49,980	27,152	15,28,839

The Governor in Council reads with some apprehension the opinions of two Subordinate Judges, quoted in paragraph 52, as to the corruption of present circle and taluka sub registrars, and would have been glad had the Special Judge, in communicating the opinions of his subordinates, indicated his own views. The reference made to the summary is not sufficient and the Governor in Council will be glad to receive a separate report on the subject.

Government prefers to express no opinion either as to the correctness of the views incorporated in the summary forwarded with the Special Judge's report, or as to Mr. Ranade's remarks thereon, as the same documents are at present under the consideration of the Government of India. It only remains, therefore, for Government to acknowledge the good services performed by Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat and Rao Bahadur N. G. Phadke, Assistants to the Special Judge, and those of the Villgae Munsifs and Conciliators mamed by Mr. Ranade, as well as by the Special Judge himself.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant H. M. Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers, who was in receipt of a pension of £50 a year for a wound received from a Pathan across the Border, and who is now an applicant for the Burma Police, has proceeded on 70 days' privilege leave from Quetta.

On the return from leave of Colonel R. R. H. Curteis, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters, Major C. E. Sawyer, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who is now acting for him, will revert to his appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow District.

Lieutenant G. H. Nelson, Bombay Commissariat Department, has been transferred from Karachi to Ahmedabad, where he acts as Chief Commissariat Officer, *vice* Lieutenant J. J. Mathias, transferred to Bombay.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, will open the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m. The 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, will furnish the guard-of-honour consisting of 100 rank and file under a Captain and two Subalterns.

Sir George Greaves, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Military Secretary, two Aides-de-Camp, and the Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, will inspect the Poona Regiment of Horse (Prince Albert Victor's Own) on the 5th September, at Sirur. This fine Deccan cavalry Regiment was raised in the year 1817, and is commanded by Colonel Algernon Currie, who also commands Sirur, and who will vacate the command on the 9th December next, on attaining 52 years of age. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff proceed from Sirur to Ahmednagar where Sir George will present New Colours to the 8th Bombay Infantry, inspect the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, and return to Poona in time to witness the final Assault-at-Arms, and present the prizes to the successful competitors at the Annual Tournament. Major M. C. O'Connor, the newly-appointed Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, is the Honorary Secretary of the Presidential Assault-at-Arms.

THE WARMEST PLACE ON EARTH.

There are several of these "claimants" for the highest temperature on the habitable globe, writes the *Globe*. The Central Sahara registers a mean of 97 deg. in July. Central Australia boasts of 94 deg. in January—a mean which is attained in South California and Inner Arabia in midsummer. But a recent report of the New York Meteorological Bureau tells us that a Californian Valley between seventy and eighty miles to the east of the Sierra Nevadas, running in a north-north-westerly and south-south-easterly direction between two mountain ranges—the Tuneral (6,000 feet) and the Amargosa (10,000 feet)—has the highest temperature yet recorded. This valley lies below the sea-level at a depth variously estimated at from 100 feet to 175 feet and its reputation for excessive heat and extremely low humidity is built upon such tragic incidents as sudden death from insolation incurred by those who have ventured into it, culminating in the total extinction of an immigrant party from heat and thirst in 1850. The latter occurence, indeed, gave it the title it goes by—"Death Valley." The report above referred to sets forth that in four months out of five during which readings were taken the mean temperature rose above 90 deg., in July and August exceeding 100 deg., while the mean for the entire period was not less than 94 deg. The minimum was usually above 70 deg., while an absolute maximum of 122 deg. was regitered on three successive days at the end of June and beginning of July. On July 18, 1891, the New York meteorologists had the uncomfortable experience in Death Valley of spending a day in which the maximum temperature was 120 deg., the minimum 99 deg., and the mean of all hours 108·6 deg., while the hottest spell of all occured from this day onward to July 24, when the minimum never fell below 88 deg., and the maximum ranged between 119 deg. and 121 deg. The rainfall during the five months reached a total of only 1·40 inch. The winds, on the other hand, were of great force and frequency, those from the south prevailing every three or four days, while their velocity would rise from thirty miles an hour to over forty-five miles. Such gales were of but brief duration, but one of them, on June 17, lasted from 10·40 a.m. till 6 p. m. as "one hot continuous blast," the temperature of the day being 112·6 deg. These high winds assume the character of the simoom of the Sahara, the loose, friable soil contributing clouds of sand, which often conceal the surrounding mountains. What with the heat and the nature of the soil vegetation was extremely scanty, at the bottom of the valley indeed well nigh non-existent. Animal life was hardly to be seen ; the stinging gnat by day, and the snake, the lizard, and horned toad by night were its only representatives. But for one transient flock of blackbirds no winged creatures were to be seen by the New York observers, who might have given the valley the name bestowed by Virgil on a similar region from the same phenomenon, *viz.*, a Avernus."

Berlin is evidently a very thirsty city. Some houses contain more than one wine or beer-shop: thus, for instance, the Friedrichstrasse, which only possesses 251 houses, contains 253 places for the sale of liquor. It appears further that Berlin had in the year 1890, 291 inns, 253 wine-shops ; 6,243 beer-houses, 35 coffee, tea, and chocolate shops ; 719 places where beer, coffee, and tea were sold, 823 licensed for the sale of spirits, and 142 confectioners' shops. Thus the wine and beer could be obtained in 8,506 places, the number of which is raised to 10,913 if one reckons the 103 soda-water booths and the 2,304 retail traders in spirits. Compared with the year 1881, the last-named number shows an increse of 2,806, the inns of 84, the wine-shops of 127, the beer-shops of 1,060, the beer, coffee, and tea houses of 226, the gin-shops of 232, and the retail traders of 1,004. On the other hand the coffee, tea, and chocolate rooms have decreased by 23, the confectioners by 7 and the soda-water booths by 5. According to the census of December, 1890, the population was 1,578,794 souls, and thus there was a beer or wine-shop for every 185 persons. In the year 1885 the proportion was the same, but in the year 1881 it was one for every 170 persons.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Cholera appears to be increasing in England. Fortunately, however, it has not yet assu med serious proportions.

The Darjeeling tea-planters have resolved to oppose the prayer of the Indian Currency Association.

The grass farms at the nine stations in the N.-W. Provinces are to be maintained for another year, funds having been allotted.

Dehra Dun is to have a supply of pure water at a cost of Rs. 60,000. The contract for the scheme has been given to Mr. Campbell.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 20th August were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 57,492, and for goods, &c., Rs. 85,509, making altogether Rs. 143,001, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 170-3-10. During the corresponding week in 1891 the receipts were Rs. 1,58,917-4-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 189-3-0.

Such frequent changes take place in the details of our military organisation, writes the *Daily Graphic*, that there is ample excuse for the common conception that the Indian army is officered on the same plan as the English army. That is not the case, of course ; in the British service each regiment has its own contingent of officers, whereas native regiments have their commissioned grades filled from the Indian Staff Corps. So to speak, it is a regiment of officers ; its members come and go in accordance with Service requirements, but, however, they may be employed, retain their respective places in the corps. This amount of explanation is necessary to bring home to the public mind how perilous it would be were the strength of the Corps to fall short of army wants. There is no danger, of course, of the supply of candidates for admission into the Corps dwindling away ; the last three Sandhurst examinations showed very conclusively that these appointments are in immense request. The pressure takes place out in India, owing to the constantly increasing demand for Staff Corps officers. Among the newer demands on its resources, the Sikh regiment lately raised for permanent service at Hong Kong is the smallest ; it is officered exclusively from the Corps. So are, we believe, the levies specially drilled and armed by the great feudatories for Imperial service in case of invasion threatening. We cannot say what number of Staff Corps officers are employed in that body of troops, but it must needs be considerable. Then we have the forces quite recently sent to Gilgit and the Hunza-Nagar valley, a telegram just to hand speaks of twenty additional officers having been ordered to proceed to that remote region. Now, in these three instances, the drains are over and above those which existed when the Staff Corps was given its present strength, and the question necessarily arises as to whether its muster-roll should not be lengthened in proportion to these fresh requirements.

While touring in the Trichinopoly District some time ago, Dr. Warth, Officiating Superintendent, Government, Central Museum, discovered extensive deposits of phosphatic nodules there, which, he suggested, would prove invaluable as manure. One ton has now been obtained, and will be despatched to Europe for chemical analysis by experts.

Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Telang have accepted an appeal by Mr. H. G. Neill, the complainant, against the acquittal of Mrs. Southwell Piper by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The grounds for the appeal were that the Magistrate limited the evidence to fifteen out of about a hundred articles which the accused was charged with stealing ; that he accepted a written statement prepared by the accused's solicitor instead of examining her as provided by the Criminal Procedure Code ; that he accepted as evidence certain entries in the company's books without giving the prosecution an opportunity of dealing with them, that he allowed an irrelevant cross-examination of the prosecutor contrary to the provisions of the Evidence Act ; and that he did not allow the solicitor for the prosecution to sum up the case. It was submitted that, by reason of the improper rejection of evidence, the failure to appreciate the evidence adduced, the irrelevant judicial cross-examination of the prosecutor, &c., there had been a miscarriage of justice in the case. Their Lordships ordered the record and proceedings in the case to be called for, with such explanation as the Magistrate thinks it desirable to give as to the limitation of the evidence to the fifteen articles ; and with an order to him to detain the exhibits in the case and all articles seized by the police till the disposal of the appeal.

It was recently proposed to erect a suitable ball-room adjacent to the A. B. C. Pavilion at Ootacamund at a cost of between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 9,000. This seems to have fallen through, as it is probable that in the near future a ball-room and race-stand combined will be erected on the site where tents are at present pitched on gymkhana evenings. This matter will be taken up as soon as the swamp in front of the present site is filled in, sanction for which has already been given.

The work of the 4th Madras Pioneers in the Chin country in road-making, building, &c., during the last year has been highly reported on. In addition to this the Regiment furnished detachments to several columns of operations in the Chin Hills during the last cold weather manœuvres. The work of road-making was very heavy, but all was cheerfully and most satisfactorily done, so much so, that some excellent roads are now available for the movement of all arms of the service, such as the Fort White-Haka road ; Fort White-Falam section ; Fort White-Kalemyo and the Fort White-Tiddim bridle-path. Over heavy rugged country the Pioneers had great difficulty in completing their work, the success of which has earned for them high praise from the highest authorities.

The latest fashionable crazo in the United States, a New York paper informs us, is the surprise picnic. The party assemble at 3 a.m., and, after a cup of hot soup, climb some neighbouring peak to see the sunrise.

The other day it transpired in a London police court that a girl had consecutively filled a number of situations with the express intention of utilising her position by stealing everything she could lay hands upon in the houses of her various employers.

A curious legacy has come into the possession of the library of the French Academy. It was left to it, a Paris correspondent writes, by a gentleman of Poitou and shows the difficulty of spelling and writing correctly the French language, which the duty of the academy is to preserve in a state of purity. It is an album of cuttings from books, reviews, and newspapers each containing a mistake of spelling or grammar made by members of the Academy since its foundation. Among notable mistakes of spelling committed by academicians still living some have become celebrated, like that of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, formerly President of the National Assembly, who, in his candidate's letter soliciting the honour of admission to the body of immortals, wrote academy with two c's, The common report that spelling is not the strong point of the Duc D'Aumale is borne out in the album by several examples. His most celebrated slip is in his letter devising his Chantilly estate to the French nation in which codicil is spelt as in English, the French word being "codicille."

The "hot-water fountains" which the Municipal Council of Paris determined last year to establish have made a practical commencement on the Boulevard St. Germain, on the south side of the Seine. It is an elegant circular column provided with a button, which being pressed, after placing a halfpenny in the slot, causes about eight quart of water to be almost instantaneously heated by gas to 65 degs. Reaumur, and passed through a tap into the recipient's pail or can. When this operation is completed an inner weight rises and the gas is automatically turned off. The small householders and shopkeepers of the neighbourhood are stated to be availing themselves eagerly of this privilege, which is eventually to be extended to every quarter of the city and suburbs.

INDIAN ART METAL WORK.

Judging from the fact that up to the present time only 1,700 people have availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting it, writes the *Daily Telegraph* of July 30, the public do not seem to be aware that since June 22 there has been and is now on view at the Imperial Institute at South Kensington a valuable and in many respects unique collection of Indian art metal work in all its branches, such as has never before been brought together in this country.

The Loan Collection, which forms a special feature of the exhibition, includes some of her Majesty's Jubilee presents, and many valuable specimens of Indian manufacture, some of them of great historic interest, which have been kindly lent by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Many prominent Anglo-Indians, including viceroys, governors, lieutenant-governors, commanders-in-chief, and holders of other high offices have also sent some of their greatest treasures. In what is called the Royal Room there are, amongst the most noteworthy of the specimens lent by Her Majesty the Queen, a magnificent Eastern sword or tulwar of richily watered Damascus steel, with a number of loose pearls running in circular grooves in the blade. The hilt has walrus ivory side-pieces, and the crosspiece and top are of massive gold, terminating with lions' heads. The back of the tulwar is also grooved for the reception of pearls. Another weapon is an Asiatic saif or gauntlet-sword, which was once the property of the blood-thirsty Tippoo Sahib. It is noticeable that the grip of this sword is very large, whilst in the case of most of the other swords it seems only big enough to accommodate a small and delicate hand. Her Majesty has also sent an Assiatic battle-axe and pistol combined. The upper half of the axe, which is open work, represents two tigers, capped by a temple having one centre and four corner towers. The handle, trigger guard, and lock are all richly engraved and inlaid in gold. This very curious weapon, which was presented to the Queen by the Marquis of Wellesley, is called a tamancha, and formerly belonged to the Rajah of Jeynagar. A suit of Eastern armour, conisting of helmet, four plates of body-armour, two gauntlets, and a shield, is richly decorated and overlaid with gold work of scroll foliage ornamentation. A rhinoceros-hide shield, with bosses of pure gold beautifully engraved with sporting subjects, is also worthy of mention. The bosses were copied from a shield belonging to the Thakur of Chomu (the first noble of Jeypore), and are called kankra from their resemblance to crabs. Another beautiful piece of work is a gold box, which was presented to Her Majesty by the Maharana of Oodeypore, who is descended, it is said, from Rama, the deified King of Oudh, an incarnation of the god Vishnu. The Oriental silver plate is peculiarly interesting, and the suits of armour are very remarkable.

Amongst the contributions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are a series of brass figures, which are full of life and vigour. They are most skilfully modelled and finished, and possess an irresistible grotesqueness of expression. The specimens of gold enamel are some of the finest ever made in Jeypore, and the daintiest device of all is a native writing-case or kalamdan, shaped like an Indian gondola. The stern is in the form of a peacock, the tail of which sweeps under half the length of the boat, irradiating it with blue and green enamels brighter even than the natural iridescence of a peacock's tail. The canopy which covers the ink-bottle is coloured with green, blue, ruby, and coral-red enamels, and it is this mingled brilliance of its greens, blues and reds, which, laid on pure gold, constitutes the superlative excellence and beauty of the Jeypore enamelling. A tray with six cups and saucers—most beautiful examples of the art of the goldsmiths of Cashmere—are also very noteworthy ; but perhaps the centre of attraction is the gold and enamelled hookah, which was presented to His Royal Highness on the occasion of his tour through India. A magnificent gold cigar case, studded with jewels, is certainly too magnificent to be used by any but an Eastern potentate.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg has sent some very fine examples of Jeypore enamel, gold weapons, damascening, and ornaments in great variety, together with a set of leather horse trappings, covered with metal clasps, and enriched with turquoises, rubies and emeralds. The last named came from Bokhara, and is included in the collection with a view of showing how the art of India has been derived from Central Asia. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has sent a very large and valuable collection, particularly of silver plate, of which the Cutch work is remarkably good. The gem of the collection is a wonderful transparent shield made by an old man in Ahmedabad. It is of rhinoceros hide, and upon it are four panels cut into intricate tracery designs, being exact copies of the stone windows of a mosque in the Bhadar, which are renowned throughout the world. Amongst the contributions of the Countess of Mayo are two fly whisk handles of gold enamel encrusted with diamonds arranged as bands of flowers. The lower part of the staffs is an example of true damascening in gold. A little way off is a cup and saucer of such rare beauty that if any lady were lucky enough to possess a set she might be excused for giving afternoon tea at all hours of the day, for the purpose of exciting the envy of her friends. Round the cup and saucer are represented the principal palaces of Jeypore, and the adjoining old city of Amber, one of the most picturesquely situated places in India. The bowl of the spoon belonging to the cup is cut out of a single emerald as big as a large bean. Earl Powis has been good enough to lend a most interesting collection of plate, which belonged to the great Lord Clive, and also one of the six finials of the throne of Tippoo Sahib, which is in the form of a tiger's head of solid gold and studded with rubies and emeralds. The Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Northbrook, Lord and Lady Reay, and the Countess of Ripon have sent some superb specimens of Indian work, and the Duke of Wellington contributes the sword and dagger of Tippoo Sahib, which belonged to the Marquis of Wellesley, and also other weapons, which were the property of his equally renowned brother, the conqueror in the battle of Assaye. Amongst other noteworthy exhibits is the great silver Ramayana shield, on which the story of Ramayana, one of the great epic poems of India, is depicted in a series of plaques bearing faithful reproductions in relief of paintings by the most celebrated artists of the time of Akbar.

One must not forget to mention two very curious gongs, which are to be found in the exhibition—the first an alarm gong used in the Chin Hills, which can be heard ten miles off, and the other, a bronze gong, which was used by the executioner at Mandalay to call together the inhabitants to see the punishment inflicted. It was actually being used for this purpose, when Mr. J. Annan Bryce stopped the executioner, and having made a bid for the gong succeeded in purchasing it. It would take a day or more to examine the many other beautiful things comprised in the collection and much longer to enumerate them. Let it suffice to say that amongst the other exhibitors are such men as General Power, General Sir R. Meade, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. Durand, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Owen Burne, Dr. Stratton, and Mr. James Clarke, of whom the last named sends a collection of coins, some of them dating ten, eleven and twelve hundred years B.C. As the exhibition will only be continued during the summer months, everyone who can possibly do so should make an opportunity for visiting it, and there should be no difficulty in doing so in the twelve hours between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., during which the public are admitted.

The increasing tendency of the American clergy to preach on "topics of the day" is exhibited in the numerous reports in the American papers of sermons on the subject of the terrible labour riots in Pennsylvania. The New York *Nation*, which has been culling specimens, is not impressed with these discourses from the point of view of practical teaching. In Homestead, the locality of the riots, the Rev. Mr. Thompson held forth in the following fashion : "When the world shall turn from seeking its own selfish ends, all immoral efforts of self-aggrandisement will be things of the past. We shall then indeed have 'triumphant Democracy.' When Carnegie is not king, but when Christ is the acknowledged Lord of Hosts—[sensation]—then the lion of capital shall lie down with the lamb of labour, and there will be no Pinkertons to destroy or harm." It has been reserved, however, for the Rev. Duncan Macgregor, of Philadelphia, to point out the origin of the mischief, which he does in the following lucid way :—"I will tell the cause. Let it stand out clearly before the whole world. I answer, the cause is social in its nature. I answer, the dash of bullets and blood, of brooms and brushes, of wrathful woman and woeful sounds of curse and carnage and contagion at Homestead, was the dashing surge of a great subterranean sea—a sea wide as the civil world, a sea that chafes under all civil governments." The *Nation* is of opinion that these discourses suffice to show that the partial knowledge and the uncertainty which clergymen display in private conversation about labour troubles do not pass into certainty and authority when they mount the pulpit stairs.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE M.P.'S.

The following statistics and odd pieces of information concerning Her Majesty's faithful Commons will perhaps be read with interest. "Is it then so new," we may ask, in the first place, with the Laureate (though in a very different connection). Well, it is newer than in 1886, but not so new as in 1885. The number of new members this time is 217 of whom 102 are Liberals, 75 Conservatives, 11 Liberal Unionists, and 29 Nationalists, including one Parnellite. In 1886 the number of new members was 140 and in 1885 no fewer than 330.

CERTAINLY OLDER.

Taken as a whole the new House of Commons is decidedly older than its predecessor. The ages range from 22—Mr. W. Allen (L) and Mr. T. B. Curran (N) were both born in 1870—to 90. Mr. Villiers is again the Father of the House at 90, and the other veterans are Mr. Isaac Holden (85), Mr. Gladstone (82), and Mr. C. Wright (82). All four are Liberals, but Mr. Villiers is a Unionist. There are 40 members whose ages range from 22 to 30 inclusive, 143 from 31 to 40 ; 197 from 41 to 50 ; 173 from 51 to 60 ; 78 from 61 to 70 ; and 4 from 81 to 90. In 1886 there were 44 between 20 and 30, and 16 whose ages were 71 and upwards.

UNIVERSITY MEN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The new house can boast as large a number of University men as its predecessor—245 having been to Oxford or Cambridge, as against 243 in 1886. No fewer than 144 were once at Oxford, and 101 at Cambridge. As regards the public schools, Eton is again an easy first with 107, of whom 59 went to Oxford and 28 to Cambridge. Harrow comes next with 55, of whom 25 went to Oxford and 19 to Cambridge. Turning to other Universities, we find that at least 13—probably more—are graduates of London ; 17 were at Trinity College, Dublin ; 16 at Edinburgh ; 8 at Glasgow ; 6 at the Catholic University, Ireland ; and 5 at both St. Andrews and at Aberdeen. Toronto and Sydney Universities have each one member, and several were educated in Paris, Berlin, and other Continental seats of learning. Sandhurst is responsible for 8 and Woolwich for 5. More seem to have been at Public Schools other than Eton and Harrow. The following have been traced :—Rugby, 22 ; Winchester, 10 ; Cheltenham, 9 ; Charterhouse, 6 ; Shrewsbury and Westminster, each 5 ; Clifton, 4 ; and Radley and Tunbridge 3 each. 17 were educated at University College, London, and 13 at King's College, London. Manchester Grammar School can claim 7. Private schools are seldom given, but Amersham Hall, with 4, heads the list so far as our information goes.

A VERY MIXED MEMBERSHIP.

The "finest club in the world" has a very mixed membership. More than 100 members have been called to the Bar, of whom, perhaps, 90 are in practice. But it is impossible to tell with any accuracy whether hon. members in this profession, or in any other, have retired or not. Some 70 are manufacturers—14 being concerned in the iron trade, 13 in wool, and 12 in cotton. Forty-five are set down as country gentlemen ; 40 as journalists—including newspaper proprietors, and acting on the principle "once a journalist always a journalist ;" 39 are merchants ; 32 bankers and financiers ; 26 stockbrokers and gentlemen whose chief occupation is company-directing, but probably this is a good deal under the correct figure; 22 are brewers or connected with that trade ; 18 are solicitors, and the same number represents the shipping interest; 14 are directly connected with coal; a dozen are trade union officials and Labour representatives in the strict sense ; 10 are farmers ; 8 are doctors ; 7 are engineers ; and a baker's dozen are retail tradesmen. The army is represented by 42, but if we added militia and volunteer officers the number would be nearly doubled ; while the navy can only boast of two members.

CURIOSITIES IN NAMES AND TITLES.

There are fifty-eight instances of the same name occurring twice among the members, and fourteen occurring thrice. There are four Balfours, Morgans, Russells, Williamses, and Wilsons. The great Smith family has eight representatives—not a Smythe among them. In these figures the names are considered in "fonetic fashun," as Mr. Isaac Pitman would say ; that is, Clark and Clarke, Chamberlain ann Chamberlayne are counted as the same. The number of double-barrelled names defies our powers of calculation.

No fewer than 88 members have titles, and, in addition to these, 54 are Honourables and Right Honourables.

Altogether 193 of the candidates were members of the Eighty Club ; of these, 103 were successful, 28 winning seats.

Thirteen of the members are also on the London County Council—namely, Messrs. Benn, Boulnois, J. Burns, Cohen, Hughes, Pickersgill, G. W. E. Russell, Saunders, Spicer, J. Stuart, Howard Vincent, J. G. Weir, and Sir John Lubbock.

INTERESTING MEMBERS.

The new members are more interesting than has sometimes been the case formerly. For instance, taking a few haphazard, there is Mr. W. Allen, who shares with Mr. T. B. Curran the distinction of being only twenty-two ; there is the Hon. E. Blake, who had the reputation of being the finest orator in Canada, and only lately retired from the position of the leader of the Opposition ; there is Mr. Davitt, who has now taken the oath of allegiance ; there is Mr. Coningsby Disraeli to maintain the traditions of "Dizzy ;" there is flamboyant Alderman Hamond, who had contested Newcastle six times before last month ; there is Keir Hardie, who could not love Liberalism so much, loved he not Labour more ; there is Major Jones, who can tell of hairbreadth 'scapes in the American War ; there is Mr. Henri Jesse, a Frenchman, now a naturalized British subject, whose presence at one of Sir E. Watkin's parties so angered Mr. Heneage ; there is Mr. Naoroji, the first native of India—a Parsee into the bargain—elected to Westminster ; there is J. H. Wilson, the secretary of the Sailors and Firemen's Union ; and Sam Woods, vice-president of the Miners' Federation, who "bossed" the great coal strike.

RELEGIONS.

Three English constituents are represented by Ulster Protestants—West Islington, Mr. T. Lough ; Whitehaven, Mr. T. Shepherd-Little : and Tower Hamlets (Limehouse), Mr. J. S. Wallace. Each of these is a new member and a Liberal. Mr. Pinkerton, an Ulster Unitarian, was again successful in Galway. One new English member is a Catholic, Mr. W. Smith (L)' Lancashire (North Lonsdale) ; and Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, a co-religionist, has regained his seat in Argyllshire. Mr. Macfarlane was the first Catholic ever returned for a Scotch constituency. Dr. W. Kenny, who gained a victory in Dublin City (St. Stephen's Green), is of the same faith, although a Unionist. Mr. E. H. Bayley is a Swedenborgian.

POLLS.

The member with the largest majority is Mr. D. A. Thomas, who, with Mr. Pritchard Morgan, was returned for Merthyr Tydvil. The Liberal polls were respectively 11,948 and 11,756, and the only Tory poll was 2,304—majority 9,644. Mr. Warmington comes next with a majority of 5,319 in Monmouthshire West, and then Sir H. H. Vivian with 5,026 in Swansea District. Each of these is a Liberal representing a Welsh constituency. Twelve members have majorities of between 4,000 and 5,000, and 27 have majorities of between 3,000 and 4,000. On the other hand 13 members have majorities of less than 50. Mr. Naoroji (L) has the smallest—5, in Central Finsbury ; Major Darwin (L U) won Staffordshire (Lichfield) by 4, and Mr. Birkmyre (L) Ayr Burghs by 7. Twenty-eight others had majorities of over 50 but less than 100. Sixty-three were returned unopposed. The heaviest successful poll was that of Alderman Hamond at Newcastle—13,823 ; and Mr. Cheetham's 12,619 at Oldham makes a good second. Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth polled the heaviest in any singly represented constituency—7,657 at Clitheroe, Lancashire. Six other members had more than 7,000 votes cast for them. Mr. J. Pinkerton (N) headed the poll with the fewest votes—644 in Galway City ; and Sir J. Pender the next fewest—952 in Wick Burghs.

THE "FADS" OF THE NEW HOUSE.

Turning now to the "fads" of the new House, we find 110 Liberals in favour of Woman's Suffrage ; 112 Conservatives; 11 Liberal Unionists; and 19 Nationalists, including 3 Parnellites. Thus there is a grand total of 252, as against 337 in 1886.

There are 167 Liberals (including Mr. T. P. O'Connor, but excluding other Irish representatives) understood to be in favour of disestablishment of the Church all round ; 30 others have only expressed their approval of Scotch disestablishment, and 9 of Welsh disestablishment ; but 44 others have declared their willinguess to support disestablishment in Scotland and Wales, without going so far as regards the English Church. These figures are by no means exhaustive, as no account has been taken of the Liberal Unionists, as in their case there is apt (say the Liberationists) to be a discrepancy between promises and votes.

Since 1886 most of the Liberals who then stood out for Local Option have been converted to the Direct Veto. In the new House are 263 Liberals favouring the Direct Veto, 16 Liberal Unionists, and 14 Conservatives. This gives a grand total of 293 as compared with 1886, when there were 172 supporters of the Direct Veto, and 111 of Local Option. Of the 14 Conservatives 10 are Irish. The other four are :—Messrs. A. J. Balfour, A. G. Murray, H. Seton-Karr, and M. J. Stewart. Mr. Curzon is pledged to Local Option and Sunday Closing. Not a single Nationalist seems pledged to the Direct Veto. Messrs J. Austin, S. Evershed, H. E. Hoare, J. Stansfeld, and S. Whitbread—all Liberal brewers—approve the Direct Veto.

We have only a list of the English members who support Sunday Closing. There are 169 in favour of Sunday Closing on Imperial lines—155 Liberals, 8 Conservatives, and 6 Liberal Unionists. These Conservatives are Messrs. Cayzer, Clayton, G. N. Curzon, Donkin, Gathorne-Hardy, Howard, Lawrence, and E. Stanhope. It is surprising to find that only 14 members prefer Sunday Closing by local option, and as the list is not long we may give it. The 11 Liberals are Messrs. Beaufoy, Barrow, Benson, Husband, D. B. Jones, Labouchere, Leon, Logan, Moorsom, Warner, and Sir C. Dilke ; the three Conservatives are Commander Bethell, Lord Randolph Churchill, and General Feilden. Twenty-three favour only a reduction of hours on Sundays—four Liberals (Messrs. Evershed and Johnson-Ferguson, brewers, and Messrs. Hingley and T. Robinson), five Liberal Unionists (Chamberlain, father and son, &c.), and the rest are Conservatives.

The number of members favourable to the bills promoted by the Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance is 176 :—115 Liberals, 22 Conservatives, 4 Liberal Unionists, and 35 Nationalists, including 4 Parnellites.

Pledged to the principle of the Eight Hours Bill for miners are 175 members :—143 Liberals, 17 Conservatives, 9 Liberal Unionists, and 6 Nationalists. A still greater number believe in the payment of members and of election expenses. The grand total under this head is 188, made up of 177 Liberals, 4 Conservatives, 2 Liberal Unionists, and 5 Nationalists. Our information as to "fads" is obtained from the various organizations concerned, to whose kindness in the matter we are much indebted. The Fabian Society was able to enlighten us on the last two points—payment of members and election expenses always going together.

MARS "IN OPPOSITION."

The planet Mars is in opposition. "In opposition," that is to say, in a straight line with the earth and the sun. Mars being an "outsider," this world of ours stood for a brief space between it and the body from which, like ourselves, it receives its light and heat. Whether the Martian folks liked this arrangement of things or not, it is impossible to say, since our globe and theirs are not—for the present at any rate—on speaking terms ; though we and our nearest planetary neighbour are now closer to each other than we have been at any time during the past ten years—the distance between us being not more than 35 millions of miles.

Although the superficial condition of Mars has been a matter of research since the days of Herschel, and, for the matter of that, since Galileo, it was not until the "opposition" in 1877 that any accurate maps of its surface were forthcoming. These maps were confirmed and improved in 1882, when next again the planet was nearest to us ; and this year they will once more be checked and enlarged by the assistance of instruments of which observers of former years had not the advantage. From the earliest observations Mars appeared with snowcaps at either pole, and these are seen to increase and decrease in size regularly with the seasons. From this fact, and from the circumstance that the aspect of the planet is sometimes obscured by clouds, it has always been held that its climatic conditions were not very unlike our own, and that some form of animal life existed there appeared not improbable. The snowcaps and clouds, at all events, seem to show the presence of water and an atmosphere. Shapes representing oceans and continents have also been discovered ; that which appears to be land being of a distinctly red colour, while the seas and oceans are seen to be dark grey-green. One peculiarity of the oceans in Mars is that they all seem to be of long, gulf-like formation, running into the land for many hundreds of miles, and there are few, if any, large expanses of water corresponding to our Atlantic or Pacific Oceans. At the observations in 1877 a very singular feature was first noticed in the planet's aspect. There distinctly appeared to be channels or "canals" connecting sea to sea, composed of precisely the same dark grey-green material, which we have every reason to believe is water. These extend across large continents in geometrically straight lines, some of them forming triangles and squares and other regular figures, and are of an average breadth of about sixty miles, while in length they are in some cases upwards of a thousand miles. The suggestion that they are rivers or any natural formation seems unlikely, and indeed the only theory that seems too adequately explain their appearance is that they are the work of a human, or at all events, living agency. The late Mr. Proctor was the first to set forth this explanation in any consistent form. He suggested that there are inhabitants in Mars who are greatly ahead of us in scientific knowledge. That they have a knowledge of geometry—assuming the existence of inhabitants at all—seems almost certain, as will presently be seen. Mr. Proctor accounted for the canals as being constructed to form the main arteries of a huge drainage system, which must, indeed, be necessary on a planet where almost the whole of the polar ice and snow melts away every year, and must cause gigantic inundations on a scale of which we luckly are ignorant. In December, 1881, Schiaparelli, at Milan, observed the same canals, and others, not seen before he noticed running exactly parallel to them for many hundreds of miles, forming, as it were, twin waterways from sea to sea. Since then M. Flammarion has noticed in several places the appearance of luminous spots which shine in the sunlight like snow, although he does not think they are to be thus accounted for, as many of them are situated in equatorial regions. Strangest of all, many of these luminous spots seem arranged geometrically with reference to certain of the rectilinear canals, and in his opinion they appear to mark parallels of latitude and meridian. In examining them, says M. Flammarion, one is almost inevitably reminded of geodetical signs. Can it be, as has been suggested, that these spots are huge heliographs, and that the Martians by this means are endeavouring to signal to some other planet—probably our own? The French Academy of Sciences has only recently refused the offer of a large sum of money left by a lady for the purpose of attempting interplanetary communication. It is to be feared that such a result is still a long way ahead of us, although within the last century science has taken steps perhaps comparatively as great.

The cause of the red colour of the planet has never been satisfactorily explained. Its atmosphere does not appear to be dark enough to cause such an effect, and perhaps as probable an explanation as any is one, the suggestion of which is a little startling at first. It is that the vegetation of Mars may be *red instead of green*. There is no intrinsic improbability in the idea, for we are even to-day unprepared to say with any certainty why vegetation is green here, and it is quite easy to conceive of atmospheric conditions which would make red the best absorber of the solar heat. It is on Mars, if anywhere in the solar system, that we may allowably inquire for evidence of the presence of something like our own race.

According to Mr. E. S. Wiggins, the Canadian meteorologist, and author of "The Architecture of the Heavens," Mars must be a far more desirable world to live in than ours, because it is only in a small region near the poles where the winter is so severe as ours. The atmosphere is such that the temperature cannot be excessive even at the Equator. As the planet is many millions of years older than the earth, the people must be more intelligent than we are ; and probably they live hundreds of years, because there noxious vapours do not exist to cause epidemics, its volcanic agencies having ceased millions of years ago.

The observation of Mars during its present "opposition" has not, so far as this country, at least, is concerned, yielded any very fruitful results. Nor, we regret to say, has it been possible to take any good photographs. "Mars," said one of the officials at the Royal Observatory to a representative of the *Pall Mall Budget*, "is an exceedingly bad object to photograph. The dark markings of the planet are of a bluish colour ; while the bright markings are red. The result is that the former affect the sensitized plate very considerably, while the latter make scarcely any impression at all upon it. Hence in the photograph the contrast is lessened instead of being increased ; and, since they are not very marked on the planet itself, the result is anything but satisfactory."

Even Mr. Hankey's towering "Mansions" by Queen Anne's Gate, London, are thrown into the shade by the new blocks of buildings in Chicago ; but more remarkable even than the solidity and towering height of these erections is the rapidity with which they are constructed. The pile of buildings known as the "Ashland Block," stand on an area of 140 feet by 80, and is no less than seventeen storeys high. Yet this structure was solidly built up at the rate of one floor, with all its numerous rooms complete, in three days and a quarter. From the particulars furnished by Vice-Consul Sadler, we learn that this stupendous block was built in mid-winter. Work was continued by day and night by relays of men, strong arc electric lights being used by night ; artificial heat was furnished by one hundred small salamander stoves, to enable the builders and masons to work at that season, and protection from the cold winds was given by several hundred yards of thick canvas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 24.

Peacocke, Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, from Ahmednugger.

August 28.

Howell, Lieut, 3rd Ms Lancers, off leave, from England.
Heyman, Capt, Bo, Marine Batta, off leave.

DEPARTURES.—August 26.

Thampson, Col, Ms, R E, on furlough, to England.

August 27.

Weston, Major, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on retirement, to England.
Johnson, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Punjab Cavy, on leave, to England.
Stopford, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, off leave, to Poona.
Grace, Lieut, Bo, 5th Regt L I, on duty, to Deolali.

August 29.

Howell, Lt, 3rd Ms Lancers, to join, to Bellary.

August 30.

Tilley, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Canada.
Ranken, Capt, Bengal, Scottish Rifles, on exchange, to England.
Teetheway, Capt, Bengal, 1st Hants Regt, on medical certificate, to England.
Reynolds, Capt, Ms, 2nd Rl Innis Fusilrs, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st August 1892.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Friday next, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 31st August 1892.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-day Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m., and every Wednesday until further orders. Officers are requested to bring their swords.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Friday, the 2nd proximo, at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 27).

Legislative Department.

H E the Govr Genl has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble H W Bliss, C I E, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Home Department.

Sir J Edgar, K C I E, C S I, has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The rules imposing quarantine at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast against plague on arrivals from Bussorah have been withdrawn.

The services of Surgn-Capt A W Alcock, M B, Bengal Estabt, Surgn Naturalist, Marine Survey of India, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Revd J Moulson, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be Senior Chaplain.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Inspecting Vety Surgn J H B Hallen, Inspr Genl, Civil Vety Dept, having returned from leave and resumed charge of his Office on the forenoon of the 8th inst, the services of Vety Capt G J R Rayment are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Dr A Lingard, M B, is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept as Professor of Bacteriology and Comparative Pathology, in charge of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. For the purpose of official correspondence the title will be "Imperial Bacteriologist."

Foreign Department.

Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as First Assist to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Capt G A Cookson, I S C, Assist Insptg Officer, Rajputana and N-W Provinces States Cavalry and Transport, is granted privilege leave for forty-five days.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Rev Benjamin Peters, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Koppal, to solemnize marriages, within the territories of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Military Department.

Col A C Toker, C B, I S C, is appointed Supdt of Army Clothing, Bengal, vice Col W H Mackesy, I S C.

Lieut-Col P J Maitland, I S C, second Depy Secy and offg first Depy Secy, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Col A C Toker, C B, appointed Supt of Army Clothing, Bengal.

Col M J King-Harman, I S C, offg second Depy Secy, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut-Col Maitl and promoted.

Commissariat-Transport Department.

Lieut A E Webb, I S C, 3rd Bengal Infy, to be Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Hyderabad Contingent.

1st Lancers—Lieut W E G Lillingston, 6th Bengal Infy, to be offg Sqdn Officer.

2nd Infantry—Second-Lieut S H E Nicholas, East Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offg Wing Officer, on probation.

4th Infantry—Second-Lieut A J R Glasfurd, 3rd Bo Infy, to be offg Wing Officer.

Military Accounts Department.

The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect on and from the date specified, vice Col F W Major, I S C, Military Accountant, 2nd class, who has resigned that appointment :—Capt H F Caddell, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class ; Capt W H Young, Military Accountant, 3rd class ; Capt G A Williams, Military Accountant, 4th class ; Mr L L Kalberer, Assist Military Accountant, 1st class ; Lieut B W Marlow, Assist Military Accountant, 2nd class ; and Capt H Hamilton, Assist Military Accountant, 3rd class on probation.

Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut J L R Gordon, Worcestershire Regt, offg Wing Offi[illegible] 15th Bengal Infantry ; and Second-Lieut R Lee Morris, 1st Dragoon Guards, offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Second-Lieut Morris will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut W A Hill, R I Regt, Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut G Moberley, Middlesex Regt, offg Wing Officer, 8th Madras Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Moberley will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Second-Lieut H S Garratt, Bedfordshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 16th Bo Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second-Lieut Garratt will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps :—Surgn-Lieut-Col E Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers, for four months and fifteen days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Capt C G F Edwards, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (u p a) for ten days. Lieut A S Begbie, I S C, Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infy, (m c) for fifty-nine days ; Lieut C C Leveson-Gower, I S C Sqdn Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a) for four months ; Surgn-Lieut Col J E C Ferris, 1st Bengal Cavy, (m c) for three months, without pay ; and Surgn-Major W A Gilligan, (m c) for six months.

Sub-Condr T H Hopkins, Public Works Dept, is transferred to the Pension establishment.

Col O Menzies, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary A Lyttle to be Assistant Commissary ; Condr T King to be Depy Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub-Condr A Wakeman to be Condr; and Sergt W E Sparrow to be Sub-Conductor.

Second Grade Assist Apothecary A H Bell, Subordinate Medical Dept, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

Rewards.

The Govr-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit :—No. III ; Havildar Manbir Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Bapam, in Manipur, on the 25th April 1891, on which occasion, seeing Captain Drury, who was wounded, attacked by two Manipuris, he rushed to the rescue of his officer, and killed one of the latter's assailants with his kukri.

Volunteer Corps.

E I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Capt Richard Pearse is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut G A Tweedy to be Captain, vice Mackinnon, resigned.

Dacca Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotions are made to complete the establishment :—Mr T. L. S. Jenkins to be Capt; and Second-Lieut C F Chadburn to be Lieut.

Bengal-Nagpur Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut H Sinclair to be Lieut, vice Carpenter, promoted ; and Mr J Riordan to be Second-Lieut, vice Sinclair, promoted.

Public Works Department.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Suptdg Engs, with effect from the dates specified :—Lieut-Col F Firebrace, R E, Chief Engr, 1st class ; Lieut-Col F B Walker, Chief Engr, 2nd class ; and Lieut-Col W. H. Coaker, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class.

Mr W. H. Shortt is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Depy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade, temporary, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to the Suptdg Engr class :—E J Moore, and J A Anderson, to be Suptdg Engrs, 3rd class.

Telegraphs.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr A. D Hill, Supt, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr [illegible] C Walker, C I E, Supt, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary [illegible] Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service.

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Lieut F. C. L. Waller, I S C, Offg Wing Officer and Adjt, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave.

Director-General of Railways.

Mr H B Holmes, Asst Traffic Supdt, to officiate as Dist Traffic Supdt, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Vice-Consul Sadler states that the enormous quantity of iron and steel used in the new mode of constructing buildings in Chicago, which was only first tried six years ago, has created quite a new industry, and the employes have already their organization under the term architectural iron wor[illegible] Steel has now almost entirely taken the place o[illegible] The foundations are tiers of steel rails, imbedded in concrete, the beams stretching 10 feet or 12 feet under the street ; a plan found necessary on account of the nature of the soil, so as to bear the great imposed weight. These beams, it is stated, are made at the Illinois steel works, or come from Pennsylvania. This new method of building is said to be lighter and stronger than the old system, and to be absolutely fire-proof.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Railway Brigade from Berlin has, during the last few weeks, been in the province of Hanover, carrying out some very instructive operations which were to be concluded to-day. A company of the Bavarian Railway Battalion joined the brigade some days after its arrival in Hanover, making up the number to about one thousand men, which was afterwards still further increased by four comcompanies of Reservists. Numerous special trains conveyed to Nelzen the sleepers, rails, implements carriages and locomotives, for the laying and working of a narrow gauge line of forty miles in length. In six days the whole line was completed, and the drill and instruction of the troops in the further duties relating to traffic were commenced. They were exercised as surface-men, signal-men, telegraphists, engine-drivers, stokers, conductors, and so forth. It is said that this is the largest military railway ever put together for purposes of instruction, and that none has ever been constructed at so quick a rate. It was to be taken up just as quickly and the materials replaced.

The Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards has just issued a "Handbook of the Turkish Army. The little volume has been edited by Captain C. E. Callwell, R. A., from reports and information received from Colonel H. C. Chermside, Military Attache at Constantinople. "It aims," the preface tells us, "merely at giving an outline account of the Turkish troops that should be available on mobilisation, with some further information that might be of use to officers watching the oprations of Ottoman armies in case of war." The organisation of the Turkish military forces, as the Director of Military Intelligence says is, "in many respects, somewhat incomplete, and the communications through Europe are very defective." In the book before us the war strength of units, &c., is given as it exists on paper, but "very great difficulty," it is pointed out, "might be experienced in mustering the totals given, in a condition for war." The Turkish Military Forces are organised on the Territorial System, the whole empire being divided into six great territorial districts. By the recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects pay an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The Conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper. The men liable to service are divided into (1) Nizam, or regular army, and its reserve; (2) redif, corresponding to landwehr; and (3) mustahfurz or landsturm. Liability to service commences at twenty years of age, and lasts for 20 years, *i.e.*, with colours of Active Army, four years; in the Reserve of Active Army, two years; in Landweh, four years in First Class, and four years in Second Class; and in Landsturm, six years. These are the principal facts brought out.

The story of the charge of the Light Brigade has seldom been related from the Russian point of view, but here are the recollections of a Russian major of Hussars, as published recently in a Russian paper:—"We were so sorry for them, they were such fine fellows, and they had such splendid horses. It was the maddest thing that was ever done. I can't understand it. They broke through our lines, took our artillery, and then instead of capturing our guns and making off with them, they went for us. I had been in the charge of the heavy brigade in the morning and was slightly wounded. We had all unsaddled, and were very tired. Suddenly we were told, 'The English are coming.' 'Confound them,' we said. My colonel was very angry, and ordered his men to give no quarter. I was lying at some distance with my wound bandaged when I saw them coming. They came on magnificently. We thought they were drunk from the way they held their lances. Instead of holding them under their arms they waved them in the air, and of course they were easier to guard against like that. The men were mad. They never seemed to think of the tremendous odds against them, or of the frightful carnage that had taken place in their ranks in the course of that long desperate ride. They dashed in among us, shouting, cheering, and cursing. I never saw anything like it. They seemed perfectly irresistible, and our fellows were quite demoralised. The fatal mistake we made in the morning was to receive the charge of the English Heavy Brigade standing, instead of meeting it with a countershock. We had so many men that had we continued our charge downhill instead of calling a halt just at the critical moment, we should have carried everything before us. The charge of the Heavy Brigade was magnificent, but they had to thank our bad management for the victory. We liked the English. When our men took prisoners they used to give them our "vodka,' and they used to offer us their rum in exchange, but we did not care for it—it was too soft and mild. The Russian soldier must have his "vodka.""

"Attack is better than defence," said the Emperor William not long ago at the Naval Academy at Kiel, "and the German fleet must therefore be fitted to take a vigorous offensive, and, at the first blow, to destroy the enemy in a fleet engagement.' It was this conception that Admiral Hollmann, Naval Secretary of State, set before the Reichstag in 1891, and the same has since been proclaimed, with something of a definite programme, by Count Eckbrecht von Durkheim in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung." Such, then, is the ideal that the German naval authorities pursue, and for which the country has already made, and is still making, very great sacrifices. The colonial policy of Prince Bismarck to some extent, but far more the "rapprochement" of France and Russia, have forced upon Germany the necessity of adding greatly to her maritime power, for, since 1873, the naval votes have been almost quadrupled. Those who are not past middle age have seen the birth and adolescence of her navy, and they are now witnessing the developments which precede what we may describe as its manhood; for Prussia in 1848 possessed but a single sailing corvette and two small gun-boats, whereas the empire is now labouring at constructions that will give it a powerful fleet of battle-ships, coast-defence vessels, cruisers, and torpedo craft, while there has been a corresponding increase in the number and readiness for service in the "personnel." The earliest German battle-ships were built abroad—the Friedrich Carl at La Seyne in 1867, and the Kronprinz, Konig Wilhelm, Kaiser, and Deutschland on the Thames; but the ships of the new programme are being constructed, not only in German yards, like many of their predecessors, but almost exclusively of German materials. It is true that the national building yards have not been fully equal to the task set before them, and, as our readers have from time to time been informed, the Reichstag has refused certain of the votes demanded by the Government; but still the progress made has been very remarkable.

There is a sort of attraction in great range, observes the "Broad Arrow," and it reads excellently well to be able to say that you can hit your enemy while he cannot touch you, but practically it is not possible to turn such an advantage to its full account. Armies must in the end come to close quarters if battles are to be decisively fought out, whether they are armed with modern weapons or not and all arms must co-operate with one another. However much we may improve the powers of our weapons we cannot make our eyes keep pace with them, and in a struggle for life and death people are bound to rely on their own unassisted eyesight to a large extent. So it comes about that in spite of inventions and improvements, actual fighting has never yet found guns selfishly holding aloof, at least not where their own side benefited by their presence, and we may most safely forecast the future by examining the records of the past. Thus we come to a conclusion which seems to warn us not unduly to value range in a fieldpiece, and to more jealously guard our shrapnel shell from any impediments to its efficiency which the man of science in his endeavour to secure an abstract excellence may bring about. In an article such as this it is not possible to do more than briefly point to some salient and obvious features, but we have probably said enough to show that the value of the opinion of the men who work the guns is not to be overlooked, and that too much striving for idealities occasionally leads to the overlooking of those practical ends which it should be the object of science to further.

The "Rappel" has received a letter from Sir Charles Dilke, expressing the following opinion regarding the Naval forces of the world:—"The Power," he says, "which desires to rule the seas ought, above all things, to strive for superiority in respect to ironclades and cruisers; but the nation which is content to occupy a second place can quite well defend itself by means of torpedo-boats."

At the dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron, at the Club-House at Cowes, on Tuesday, August 2nd, at which the Prince of Wales and the German Emperor were present, the celebrated "Nelson-Trafalgar Vase" stood upon the table, with the Queen's Cup, and the delicate silver model of Lord Conyngham's famous yacht Speranza. The vase which Flaxman executed in commemoration of Nelson, and which bears the words Trafalgar, Aboukir, Copenhagen, and St. Vincent, was taken over to Cowes by Messrs. Emanuel, of Portsmouth, for the inspection of our Imperial visitor, whose keen interest in naval affairs must have made this relic of special interest to him. When the Emperor arrived the Kaiser Alder flew the white ensign at the fore, and the Emperor himself stood upon the deck in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. He may always depend upon receiving a warm welcome from English naval officers, and although the Queen's Cup fell to Admiral Montagu, for the achievement of his yacht the Corsair, and therefore will remain in England, they will feel, at the same time, something of regret that the Emperor's Meteor did not gain the prize.

The Prince of Wales has expressed a wish that the Nelson Trafalgar Vase should be purchased by some Naval Institution to prevent its falling permanently into the hands of outsiders.

NOTICES.

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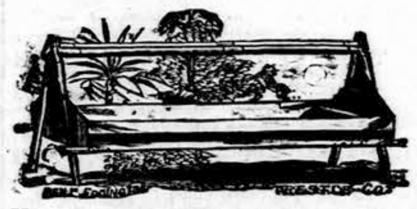

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PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.'.

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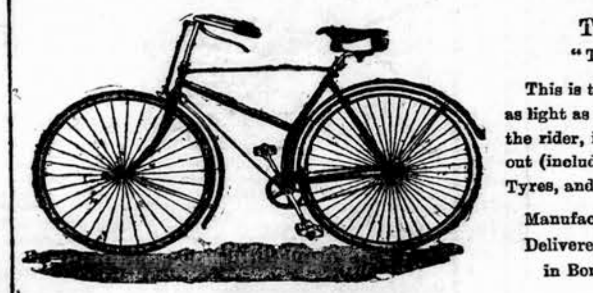

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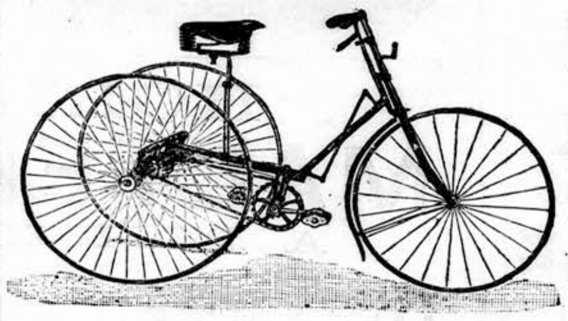

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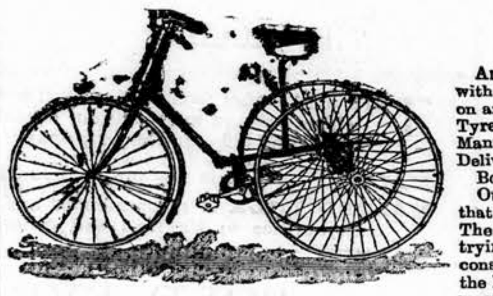

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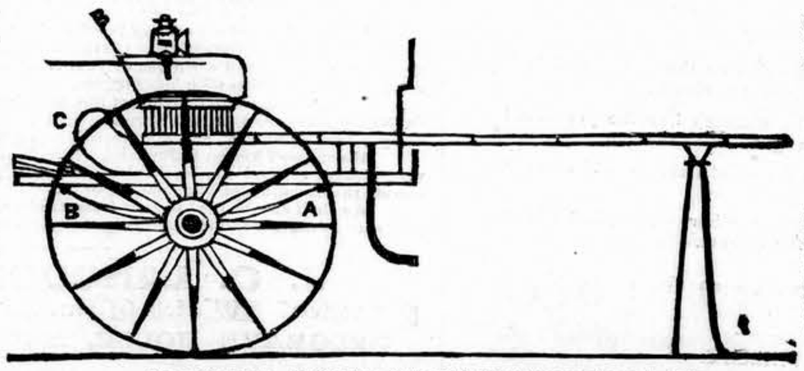

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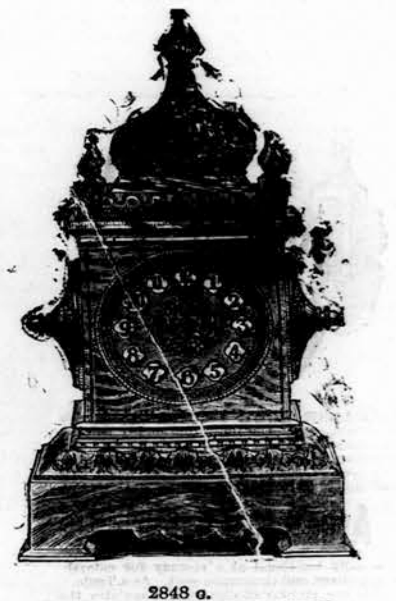

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